

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH."

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Mr. Noah's Oration.

The following is the Oration delivered by M. M. NOAH, Governor and Judge of Israel, at Buffalo, on the occasion of the foundation of the City of ARARAT and the re-organization of the Jewish government:

Brothers, Countrymen and Friends,

Having made known by proclamation the re-establishment of the Hebrew government, having laid the foundation of a city of refuge, an asylum for the oppressed in this land, I avail myself of that portion of my beloved brethren here assembled, together with this concourse of my fellow-citizens, to unfold the principles, explain the views and detail the objects contemplated in the great work of regeneration and independence to which it has pleased the Almighty to direct my attention. Truth and justice demand that I should candidly state the motives which have induced me to aim at higher objects than mere colonization. The world has a right to know what inducements have led to this declaration of independence, and what measures are contemplated to carry the design into successful execution. The peace of mankind—the security of the world—the changes incidental to the revival of the Jewish government—the progress and effect of emigration, and all those vicissitudes arising from change of climate—new laws and new society, admonish me to be explicit in my declarations and candid in my statements. I shall not deceive the expectations of the world.

Two thousand years have nearly elapsed since the dissolution of the Jewish government, and no period has presented itself more auspiciously than the present for its re-organization. Peace exists among civilized powers, the march of learning and science has been rapid and successful, and mankind are at this day better qualified to estimate the blessings of toleration and liberal views, and better disposed and capacitated to encourage and enforce them, than at any former time. Religion generally, though divided and subdivided into various sects, assumes a mild and universal love and charity have superseded the darkness and bigotry of former ages. The nations of the old and new world, including the children of Africa, have had their rights acknowledged, and their governments re-organized. The oldest of nations, powerful in numbers and great in resources, remain isolated, without a home, a country, or a government.

The Jews have been destined by Providence to remain a distinct people. Though scattered over the face of the globe they still retain their homogeneity of character—the peculiarity of their tenets, the identity of their faith. In their prosperity and adversity they have uniformly been the chosen people—proud of their God, proud of their distinction, and even proud of their sufferings. Bending before the tribunals of power, yielding to persecution and torture, tranquil in misfortune, and resigned to fate, they patiently endured, not meanly surrendered, they bravely defended their rights and the rights of their country, and have never despaired of divine protection or given up hopes of human justice.

Looking forward to a period of regeneration and to the fulfillment of the prophecies, the Jews have preceded within themselves the elements of government, in having carefully preserved the Oracles of God assigned to their safe keeping, and the time has arrived when their rights as a nation can be recognized, when in the enjoyment of independence, the rights of learning and civilization, and the obligation of industry and morality, they can cultivate a friendly and affectionate understanding with the whole family of mankind and have no longer enemies on earth.

In calling the Jews together under the protection of the American Constitution and laws, and governed by our happy and salutary institutions, it is proper for me to state that this asylum is temporary and provisional. The Jews never should and never will relinquish the just hope of regaining possession of their ancient heritage, and events in the neighborhood of Palestine indicate an extraordinary change of affairs. The Greeks are almost independent of the Ottoman Porte. The Turkish empire becomes weaker daily. Russia will march upon Constantinople. The Egyptians are cultivating the useful arts, and are encouraging commerce and agriculture. The Turks, driven beyond the Bosphorus, may leave the land of Canaan free for the occupancy of its rightful owners, and the wealth and enterprise of the Jews may make it desirable for them to reclaim their former possession. By and with the consent of the Christian powers, who were enlightened, and consequently more tolerant, may be duly impressed with a sense of justice due to an injured and oppressed people.

Called together to the Holy Land by the slow but unerring finger of Providence, the Jews coming from every quarter of the Globe would bring with them the language, habits and prejudices of each country. Assimilating only in religious doctrines, and divided on temporal affairs, they would present insurmountable difficulties in organizing under any form of government, and the diversity of opinions and views would create factions as dangerous and difficult to allay as those fatal ones which existed in the time of the first and second Temples. It is in this country that the government of the Jews must be organized. Here, under the influence of perfect freedom, they may study laws—cultivate their minds, acquire liberal principles as to men and measures, and qualify themselves to direct the energies of a just and honorable government in the land of the Patriarchs.

Conforming therefore to the constitution and laws of the United States, there is no difficulty in organizing and concentrating the Jewish nation. Originally we were a race of shepherds; each man governed his own family, and to the enjoyment of domestic happiness they added the blessings of a pure religion. Israel accumulating in strength was led to Egypt, delivered from bondage and conducted to the promised land, by the illustrious legislator of the Jews and the great benefactor of mankind. The moral, political and ecclesiastical code of laws which the Almighty through Moses presented to the children of Israel, forms, even at this day, the basis of every civil and religious institution. The virtuous Joshua settled the Israelites in the land of Canaan, and divided it according to tribes. After a short interregnum on his death, the government of the Judges commenced, which existed 300 years until it was merged in the Kingdom which commenced with Saul and terminated after a brilliant epoch in the captivity. The government of the High Priests succeeded and continued 428 years, followed by the Maccabean Kings of Judah, and the nation became finally dispersed under Herod the Idumean.

In selecting from the primitive, the judicial, the regal and sacerdotal governments, a form best adapted to the times, and also to the condition of the Jew-

ish people, I have deemed it expedient to re-organize the nation under the direction of the Judges.

The authority of the Judges extended to all religious, military and civil concerns—they were absolute and independent like the Kings of Israel and Judah without the ensigns of Sovereignty. The Judges were immediately from the people, mingling in their deliberations, directing their energies, commanding their armies, and executing their Laws. The office, which was not hereditary, conforms in some respect to that of Chief Magistrate, and is in accordance with the genius and disposition of the people of this country.

It is difficult at this period to decide with certainty on the manner and forms adopted in choosing the Judges of Israel. Most of the distinguished men who had filled that station were "raised up" by divine influence. Their skill in war and wisdom in peace, their valor and experience, their capacity to govern and incidental and necessary qualifications calculated to excite public confidence were passports to office.

Dispersed as the nation now is, and no possibility of concentrating the general voice, there can be no just power to grant—no right to withhold—the office must be assumed by divine permission, and the power exercised by general consent and approbation. He who assumes this power, who takes the lead in the great work of regeneration and judges righteously, will always be sustained by public opinion. By this test I wish to be judged.

Born in a free country, and educated with liberal principles, familiar with all the duties of government, having enjoyed the confidence of my fellow-citizens in various public trusts—ardently attached to the principles of our holy faith, and having devoted years of labor and study to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, with an unsullied conscience and a firm reliance on Almighty God, I offer myself as an humble instrument of his divine will and solicit the confidence and protection of our beloved brethren throughout the world. If there be any person possessing greater facilities and a more ardent zeal in attempting to restore the Jews to their rights as a sovereign and independent people, to such will I cheerfully surrender the trust.

I cannot be insensible to the many difficulties which may present themselves in the successful progress of the great work of regeneration. The attempt may be pronounced visionary and impracticable—the reluctance of some to countenance the effort—the timidity of others, and the apprehensions of all may be arrayed against an enterprise extraordinary and interesting, but always feasible. I indulge in no chimerical views. I know this country, its soil, climate and resources, and confidently embark in the undertaking. Firm of purpose, when the object is public good, I follow no difficulties to check my progress. Urged to this consideration by strong and irresistible impulse, the project has always presented itself to me in the most cheering light, in the most alluring colors; and if the attempt shall result in ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and shall create a generous and liberal feeling towards them and open to them the avenues of science, learning, fame, honor and happiness, who shall say that I have failed? I ask the trial—and will abide the result.

The Hebrew nation, with its sublime Theocracy, its moral laws, its warlike character and powerful government, originated in a family of shepherds. From an ancestry not more illustrious, arose the heroes and sages of Greece, and to the neglected children of the forest was Rome, once mistress of the world, indebted for existence. From origins the most humble, and from projects the most doubtful, the world has been indebted for signal benefits and blessings. A few pilgrims, driven to our continent by European persecution, have laid the foundations of a splendid empire. We have less difficulties to encounter, because we are surrounded by civilization; and a few Jews in this happy land admonished by the past, and animated by anticipations of the future, may increase rapidly and prosperously, and under good government and wholesome laws, may fall back in time towards the Pacific Ocean and possess a country the most fertile as it is capacious and valuable. We have long been captives in a land of strangers; we have long submitted patiently to oppression; we have long anxiously expected a time of deliverance; but throughout the most terrible periods of calamity, we have done nothing for ourselves. The Almighty, who has covered us with the shield of his paternal love, has given us moral aids, by which, with his divine aid, we are to effect our own deliverance. We have senses, judgment, powers of self government, energy, capacity, and wealth. If with all these great requisites we still hang our harps upon the willow, we still cover ourselves with sackcloth and ashes, and do not make our effort for independence, how can we reasonably continue to supplicate God for our restoration, who made man in his own image, and proclaimed him free? Why should the parent of nations, the oldest of people, the founders of religion, wander among the governments of the earth, intreating succour and protection, when we are capable of protecting ourselves?

The time has emphatically arrived to do something calculated to benefit our own condition, and excite the admiration of the world, and we must commence the work in a country free from ignominious prejudices and legal disqualifications—a country, in which liberty can be insured to the Jews without the loss of one drop of blood.

The present condition of our people throughout the world is not without interest and instruction. The rightful possessors of Palestine are slaves in their own territory, and the pious attachment of the resident Jews of the Holy Land, gives them the highest claims on our charity and protection. There are several hundred families in Jerusalem, Hebron and Tiberias, three of the most ancient congregations in the world, and the number in the Holy Land may be computed at 100,000. Those on the borders of the Mediterranean are engaged in trade and manufactures; those in the interior, and particularly in Jerusalem, are poor and dreadfully oppressed. They are great sentinels and guardians of the law and religion, and amidst the severest privations and the most intense sufferings, they have for centuries kept their eye upon the ruined site of the temple and said, "the time will come—the day will be accomplished." The Samaritan Jews, which formerly were numerous and scattered over Egypt, Damascus, Ascalon and Caesarea, are now reduced to a few hundred poor indolent persons, principally residents of Jaffa and Naplouse. As there is no essential difference between their doctrines and the rest of our brethren, the distinction between them should cease. The Caraites, who are numerous, are principally residents of the Crimea and the Ukraine, and are a respectable body of men. They reject the Talmud and Rabbinical doctrines, adhering closely to the precepts of our divine law. On the borders of Cochim China, we have a large colony

of white and black Jews. Their numbers are computed at 10,000. The white Jews reside on the sea coast, and the blacks in the interior. The blacks, who call themselves *Ben Israel*, must have existed at the time of the first temple. The researches in the immense colonies of Jews, which emigrated at an early period from Egypt, and in the interior of India, Malabar and Coromandel, and in the interior of Africa, measures will be adopted to ascertain their force and condition. Upwards of a million and a half of Jews reside in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, including the Barbary States. In Constantinople and Salonichi, there cannot be less than one hundred thousand. They suffer much from the oppression of the Turks—are severely taxed, and treated with undisguised severity; but their skill in trade and their general quickness and intelligence as bankers, brokers and merchants, give them entire control of commerce and the command of important, confidential stations in the empire. The same character and condition may be likewise attributed to those numerous Jews residing in Egypt and in Persia; they have many wealthy men in Alexandria, Cairo, Isphahan, and the numerous cities beyond the Euphrates.

From countries yet uncivilized, we turn to those, which, still withholding the rights of man from the descendants of the Patriarchs, are nevertheless more mild and tolerant in their measures, more liberal and generous to an afflicted people.

The settlement of the Jews in England was coeval with Julius Caesar; the ironroads of the Saxons and Danes have obliterated much of the chronicles and traditions relative to their early existence in that country.—William the Conqueror brought with him a large colony from Normandy, and for a stipulated sum of money conferred upon them certain commercial privileges, and assigned them places to inhabit. It was in the feudal ages that the Jews of Britain were the most enlightened, tolerant and polished. Opulent in circumstances, and enterprising in the development of resources, they gave an early impetus and direction to that trade and commerce, which has since successfully extended itself to every quarter of the globe. During the reign of William Rufus and Henry II. the Jews were favored and protected, though always considered vassals of the crown, to be tolerated or pillaged according to the caprices of government. The cruelties practised towards them during the misguided periods of the crusade, caused many of the most respectable to abandon the country. Several families, however, returned under an invitation from King John, to be again pillaged, proscribed and murdered, and for five hundred years their condition underwent no material change. Occasionally the natural rights of subjects and citizens, it was not surprising if the Jews in England during those periods, acquired wealth without consideration, and power without respect. During the reign of George II. a bill was introduced in Parliament for the naturalization of the Jews. It was supported by the ministry, though opposed with warmth by the people, and produced great excitement in the public mind. It nevertheless became a law; but such was the strenuous opposition manifested on the occasion, that it was considered prudent to repeal it at the ensuing session. The same legal disqualifications still exist in Great Britain; but it is gratifying to know, that the government affords to the Jews certain rights, immunities and protection, and our people in that country in addition to wealth and influence, are rapidly advancing in the career of learning and civilization, of charity and liberal feelings.

The miseries inflicted upon our nation in England, during the Crusade, extended their unhappy consequences to France. The Jews were among the earliest settlers in Gaul, and by their superior talent and advantages, endeavored to encourage and extend civilization among a rude and barbarous people. Their sufferings, banishments and massacres during the reigns of Philip Augustus, Lewis the Ninth, Philip the Fair, Philip the Tall, Charles the Sixth, and several successive kings, fill the sanguinary pages of history, and present a list of enormities that make humanity shudder. In 1566, they were all banished the kingdom, and in the succeeding year, only four families were permitted to return. In the 17th and 18th century, they were gradually permitted to reoccupy their former places of residence, though still exposed to the scorn of the ignorant and the insults of the barbarians, and such feelings were encouraged and perpetuated by an edict of the government compelling them to wear a distinctive dress.

During the French Revolution, the Jews claimed from the constituent Assembly, the rights of citizens; many enlightened statesmen espoused their cause, and the decree of 1790 gave them a legal existence. Among the philanthropists of the age who raised his voice successfully in their behalf, was my venerable and pious friend, the Bishop Gregoire, to whom the Jews owe an incalculable debt of gratitude. The civil revolution in the condition of our brethren in France, gave rise to the moral one, which resulted from the proceedings of the Sanhedrim, convened at Paris, by the decree of 1806, which presented to the world a galaxy of talent and learning, which would do honor to any age or country. The Jews in France are citizens, and the charter granted by the good king, Louis the 18th, confirmed all their rights. They are manufacturers, agriculturists, merchants and bankers, and many of them possess distinguished talents.

The history of our people in Spain is of peculiar interest. Spain was a country dear to the Jews, and after their dispersion, the seat of learning and the birth place of our greatest scholars.

The Jews first appeared in Spain, during the reign of the Emperor Adrian, and in his time were numerous and wealthy, but like our brethren in Britain and France, their lives and property were held by a frail tenure, and the Goths exercised a lucrative oppression over this proscribed and unhappy people.

After the expulsion of the Jews from Syria and Egypt, they joined the Saracens and aided them in the conquest of Spain. Favored by the Caliphs and united by a reciprocal hospitality towards the Christians, the Jews found asylum and protection from the Saracen Monarchs, and the most brilliant epoch in their history from the destruction of the temple, may be traced to this period. In the early ages the Jews were enlightened and learned in the Law, they were the foes of Paganism, the enemies of idolaters; but it was under the Caliphs of Bagdad, and the Saracens of Spain that they cultivated the sciences, and established seminaries of learning, and schools of literature and philosophy.

The revolutions in that country commencing in the eleventh century, eventuated unfortunately for the Jews, and the war declared by Ferdinand against the Saracens was the commencement of their troubles and

calamities. During the eleventh and twelfth centuries many learned Rabbis appeared, which did honor to the age and country.—They were not only deeply versed in cabalistical, allegorical and mystical interpretations of the law, but distinguished mathematicians, astronomers, masters of the dead and living languages, and natural philosophers.—In Toledo and Andalusia they had colleges in the most flourishing condition, and the piety and illustrious talents of Abraham Ben Esdra, Maimonides Kimchi, Jarchi Haleri, Abravanel, and others, attested the brilliancy of that epoch in Jewish history. The fury of the Crusaders was perhaps more severely felt by the Jews in Spain than in any other part of the world, and more of our people abandoned that country than were brought out of the land of Egypt by Moses. Under the enlightened and liberal Moorish Kings, the Jews lived prosperously in Spain, but the destruction of the Moors caused their ruin, and to this day they have been banished the country. Upwards of a million of Jews speak the Spanish language, and will never cease to regret the barbarous edicts which prohibit their residence in that beautiful but neglected part of the globe.

Spain is a miraculous and providential instance of the impolicy and impiety of religious persecutions. She is weaker in resources, in character, in the means of sustaining independence and national rights, in arts and in arms, than when under the dominion of the Caliphs.

Portugal in ancient and modern times was not more liberal, tolerant, and humane towards the Jews than Spain; they banished, tortured, and burnt them, and Portugal from this proscription and cruel system is not more happily conditioned than her neighbor.

The Jews have resided in Rome since they were brought captive to that Capital, by Titus Vespasianus; yet, while subjected to the persecution of the Christian monarchs throughout Europe, it is pleasing to recollect and grateful to acknowledge the kindness and protection afforded them by several of the Roman Pontiffs, particularly Gregory the Great, Alexander 2d, Gregory the 9th, Clement the 5th, Clement 6th, Boniface 9th, Nicholas 2d, Alexander 6th, Paul 3d, &c. men who practised the precepts which they preached. In modern times the Jews have been tranquil residents of that ancient City, yet at this day, they are compelled to wear a distinctive badge, to reside in a separate part of the town, and at periods to attend mass under penalty of a certain sum of money. In most of the cities in Italy, the Jews enjoy protection and privileges; they are a cultivated people, far advanced in science and polite literature, and I have long esteemed them as a learned and distinguished branch of the nation.

Many of the emigrants from Spain and Portugal, took refuge in Holland, which, together with those from Germany, formed a considerable congregation, and in the 17th century they were wealthy and flourishing. The Jews in Amsterdam established colleges and academies, over which some of the greatest men of our nation have presided. It is supposed that there are nearly 100,000 Jews in Holland, mostly residents of Amsterdam. In comparison with the cruelties inflicted upon our nation by other powers on the continent, the Jews in Holland may have been considered happy and protected, yet they were neither free by law, nor by public opinion, and in many instances they were shut out from honorable and lucrative employments.

Notwithstanding these prohibitory decrees and unfortunate internal divisions existing among the nation, Holland has produced many eminent physicians, counsellors and literary men, particularly since the adoption of the constitution by the States in 1790, and the Jews are now held in estimation by the government.

In the Austrian and Russian dominions, in Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Hanseatic towns, and throughout Germany, there must be nearly two millions and a half of Jews. Nearly a million of which were in Poland previous to the partition of 1772. In all those countries their condition has been ameliorated, yet they do not in all enjoy political rights, though their personal department acquires consideration and respect, if merited. Of late some strong edicts have been passed relative to the Polish and Russian Jews, and it is to be lamented that they still labor under strong personal and religious prejudices.

It will thus be perceived that with all the toleration of the times, with all the favorable condition of the Jews, they suffer much, and are deprived of many valuable rights.

Our religion embraces all that is pure and upright, all that is just and generous. In temperance, industry, in patience and in all the duties of husband, father, friend and citizen, the Jews may claim an equal rank with those of any other religious denomination. If there are some who occasionally wander from the paths of rectitude, let it be remembered that they are men, and subject to human frailties. If in the narrow and crooked channels of traffic, in which persecution has driven some of them, they at times have disregarded the high injunctions of purity and good faith, let us call to mind that their virtues have never been accredited, while their faults have been magnified.—Shut out from more noble pursuits, they have been left without that incentive to good actions, that encouragement to upright conduct, that reward of merit which has been amply afforded to others.

Why should Christians persecute Jews? Sprung from a common stock, and connected by human ties which should be binding; if those ties are empty and evanescent, where is the warrant for this intolerance? not in the religion which they profess; that teaches mildness, charity, and good will to all.—I judge religion from its effects, and when I look round and see the Seminaries of learning and institutions of charity; when I see temperance united to industry; virtue and wisdom, benevolence and good faith, existing among Christians, if this be the result of their religion, God forbid that it should be destroyed. Let it flourish. I will sustain that faith in its purity; but let us be equally charitable to all. The Jews and Christians are equally known by their hostility towards each other. Their hostility neither religion reconciles. We should no more censure the Christians at this day for the cruelties practised towards the Jews in the early ages, than the Jews should now be made answerable for the factious policy of our ancestors 500 generations ago. Times have undergone an important change; we all begin to feel that we are formed of the same materials, subject to the same frailties, destined to the same death, and hoping for the same immortality. Here, then, in this free and happy country, distinctions in religion are unknown; here we enjoy liberty without licentiousness, and land without oppression.

Among the many advantages which an asylum in this country promises, the pursuits of agriculture are the most prominent, and of all pursuits the most noble.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On accidentally discovering an Unknown Grave.

Who is it sleeps so lonely here,
Beneath this grassy sod?
Who's buried all life's joys and woes
Beneath the heavy clod?
Who is it moulders thus to clay,
Nor leaves a name behind—
To satisfy the asking eye
And the inquiring mind?

Alas! no friend stands by the grave
To tell of one beloved;
No faithful bosom trembles here,
By virtuous sorrow moved;
No gay companions all have fled
To join the countless throng—
Who never indulge such pensive thoughts,
As to the dead belong.

But, when this body here was laid,
Was not the deep-drawn sigh
In agony breathed o'er the spot
By love—that cannot die?
Did not some relative bedew
With tears this hallow'd ground?
Did not some friendly hand assist
To raise this little mound?

'T was doubtless so; but all are gone
Who o'er these ashes wept—
And now neglected and unknown
In peace for years they've slept:
Unheeded are they now by both,
The humble and the proud;
For dark Oblivion's o'er them wrapt
A cold and dreary shroud.

Must all that's earthly pass away,
And be forgotten so?
Must o'er the lovely and the great
Lethargic waters flow?
Must all the soft endearing ties,
Which now enchain the heart,
Be sever'd in an instant thus
By Death's unfeeling dart?

OTHEONA.

THE DEATH OF MY SISTER.

With mournful steps we bore her,
Unto her narrow bed—
Fond hearts were beating o'er her—
And bitter tears were shed.
She fell in youth's gay morning,
In all life's sunny prime;
Ere palsied age gave warnings,
Ere marked the appointed time.

Yet calm her soul in dying
As sunset's holy ray—
Upon her God relying,
Her spirit fled away!
The rose untimely blasted,
The violet nipt in bloom—
Their blushing beauties wasted
Are emblems of her doom.

Though lonely is her dwelling,
Though dark the chamber there,
Yet eyes with tears are swelling,
And loved ones linger near.
The grief that rends my bosom,
None e'er but brothers knew;
Oh, fair and faded blossom!
A long—a last adieu.

FROM THE BOSTON ATHLETIC.

WALLACE'S DREAM.

The last beam of day from the West had departed,
And night's darkest canopy hung o'er the plain;
While through the deep gloom the wild meteor darted
And shed its red glare o'er the field of the slain.
The camp-fires at intervals faintly were gleaming;
The storm's gloomy spirit moan'd loud from his cave;
The Carron's dark waters at distance were streaming,
And sigh'd as they mix'd with the blood of the brave!

By a moss-cover'd rock lay his country's defender
Asleep with a manly form wrapp'd in his plaid,
He dream'd of a land that had none to befriend her,
He low in the dust her brave Wallace was laid!
He dream'd of companions in peril and danger,
Now stretched on the wild heath and stiffening in gore,
Who fought by his side in the land of the stranger,
And died to defend him by Carron's lone shore!

He dream'd that he saw deeply pictur'd before him,
His own cruel fate in the land of the slave;
But he dream'd that the banner of glory war'd o'er
him—
That the tears of his country would hallow his grave.
He started—awoke—drew his falchion—'T was
gory—
He rais'd high to heav'n his arm and his eye,
And swore to pursue the path onward to glory;
For dear Caledonia, to conquer, or die.

VARIETY.

From the Hallowell Advertiser.

JOURNAL OF A DAY.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, MARCH 1825.—12 o'clock
at night: Turned in boozily, without having
looked at my lesson. Dreamed I had graduated;
got admitted to the Bar; was agoing to make
my "debut" in Court on the ensuing day. Agitation
increasing, as the eventful hour ap-
proached. Woke up in agony at the first
stroke of the court bell.—7 o'clock: Found it
was our internal old "Tintinnabulum" in the
Chapel bellfry ringing for Prayers. Agony
redoubled. Nestled under the bed-clothes to
sleep till it tolled.—7 1-4: Bell tolling. Sprang
out of bed, into my pantaloon in "one motion."
Thrust my right arm through the back of my
waistcoat. Socks wrong-side-out, and neck-
cloth tied under my left ear. Would that it
had been a halter! Seized my wash-bowl to
discharge its stagnant contents out of the win-
dow. Students passing beneath the Chapel.
Cried "heads below!" just in time to make 'em
raise their eyes and receive the dose in their
faces. Drawing in my arm suddenly, to avoid
detection, the wash-bowl slipped, alighted on
the parietarium of tutor S—and fell to
pieces. Succeeded in getting on one boot, the
other being refractory, substituted my slipper.
—7 1-2: I hobbled in to "prayers." R—
looked at my hair and asked me, where I had
got an "Hurre's nest."—7 3-4: somewhat tran-
quilized by a cold Chapel and a fervent prayer.
Attended recitation in Natural Philosophy.
Was called upon first, and required to give a

definition of "Body." Answered in the old
couplet—

"If a body, meet a body in a bag of beans,
Can a body tell a body, what a body means?"

Instructor advised me to review the Lesson.

Told him I could not "for the body o' me."

8 1-2 o'clock: Recitation finished, retired to
my room. Found there the sweeper and bed-
maker. Remarked that few people knew how
to "kick up a dust" better.—9 o'clock: Study
hours. Sat down to copy music. Got so en-
gaged that I did not hear the Bell for recitation.

—11 1-2 o'clock: Discovered my mistake.

—12: Infernally carnivorous. Mem. To pro-
pose the introduction of Luncheons into all
public seminaries. Went to the Post-Office in
hopes of receiving a supply of the "useful."

No letters.—1 o'clock: Dinner. Our Tintin-
nabulum sounds remarkably distinct at this time
o' day. Can't account for it. Eat like a horse-
mackerel, lining the interior with Beef-steak
and Pancakes.—1 1-2: Returned to my room.

Symptoms of the "Blues." Prepared for the
attack by reclining my head on my hands and
my hands on the table.—1 1-2: Roused by the
recitation bell. Attended recitation in Meta-
physics. Was asked whether "the soul always
thinks or not?" Replied that judging by the
afternoon's experience, should conclude it did
not.—7 o'clock: Was smuggling a quart of San-
ta Cruz into College, in an Oil Pot, when I cast
my eyes towards an entry-window and found
the external obscurity relieved by the glare
of a bon-fire. Relinquished my canteen and
pushed ahead. Espied Professor P— issuing
from his door. Lurked in the back ground till
he had passed me, then dogged him at a dis-
tance. Saw him retire into the shade; ran up
and slapped him sociably on the back, with a
"good sport this, Bartlet? equal to our
powder-pot?" Disperse to your room! rascal!
I am an officer of the Government. "Psha!
Bartlet, you need not think to bamboozle me in
that style! fire! fire! fire! I was now
obliged to recognize the old scape-gallows,
who laid an embargo on my lungs, and told me
to make myself scarce. Skulked off to my
room and rolled a back-log down stairs, out of
sheer spite. Seized my candle and ran out into
the entry, to see what the matter was! 12
o'clock: Turn'd in boozily as usual.

ALUMNUS.

[We all recollect the Story of the Lacedemonian
matron, whose joy at her countrymen's obtaining a
victory was so great, that she could not lament the
loss of her children slain in battle. The following
Anecdote, extracted from *Thackeray's Military Journal*,
displays equal patriotism in conjunction with true
paternal affection, and consequently places the Amer-
ican father above the Spartan mother:]—

"A venerable old man had five sons in the
field of battle near Bennington, and being told
that he had been unfortunate in one of his sons,
replied, 'What, has he misbehaved?' did he
desert his post, or shrink from the charge?"
"No, sir," says the informant, worse than that;
he is among the slain—he fell contending might-
ily in the cause." "Then I am satisfied," re-
plied the good old man—"bring him in, that
I may behold the darling of my soul." On
which the corpse was brought in and laid before
him. He then called for a bowl of water and
a napkin, and, with his own hands washed the
gore and dirt from his son's corpse, and wiped
his gaping wounds, with a complacency, (as he
himself expressed it), which before he had never
felt or experienced."

[The Story is simple and touching.]

A prisoner in the fleet-prison sent to his cred-
itors, to let him know that he had a proposal
to make, which he believed would be for their
mutual benefit. "I have been thinking," said
he, "that it is a very idle thing for me to lie
here and put you to the expense of seven
groats a week. My being so chargeable to
you has given me much uneasiness, and it is
impossible to say what it may cost you in the
end. Therefore what I would propose is this,
you shall let me out of prison, and instead of
seven groats, you shall only allow me eight-
een pence a week; and the other ten pence
shall go towards the payment of the debt."

Chancery Suit.—Two suitors in Chancery be-
ing reconciled to each other after a very tedious
and expensive suit, applied to an artist to paint
a device in commemoration of their returning
amity and peace: the artist accordingly painted
one of them in his shirt, and the other stark
naked.

The Lord of the village being at dinner, al-
lowed one of his tenants to stand, while he con-
versed with him. "What news, my friend?"
said the squire. "None that I know of," re-
plied the farmer, "except that a sow of mine
has had a litter of thirteen pigs, and she has only
twelve teats." "What will the thirteenth do?"
asked the Lord. "Do as I do," returned
Hodge, "it will stand and look on while the
others eat."

A certain Deacon belonging to a church in
this State, having had the misfortune to lose his
wife, attempted immediately after his spouse's
exit, to "strike up a match" with his maid, whose
name was PATIENCE. The priest of the village
coming a short time after to consult the here-
wed husband, told him he must have patience to
support him in his troubles—"Ah, (said the
Deacon,) I have been trying her, but she seems
to be rather off."

Some years since, a sober, zealous Connecti-
cut parson went to catechise a family in his
parish, who were not so well versed in the ru-
diments of divinity as some are. When he ar-
rived he thought proper to begin with Lois the
eldest daughter, a girl about eighteen, and
buxom as May, whose charms had smitten the
young village swains with an epidemic. "Well,
Lois," said the parson, "I shall begin on you;
come tell me who died for you?" Lois, with

a charming flush on her cheek, replied, "why,
nobody as I know on." The parson, rather
surprised at her answer, repeated the question
with increased zeal. Lois rather irritated at
the inquisitive parson, again replied, "why, no-
body, sir; there was Tom Dawson lay sick for
me about six months, but folks say he has got
about again."

Where is the body? said a gentleman to his
negro. "Wid de barrow." Where is the har-
row? "Wid de hoe." And where are they
both? "Wy, boph together; good L—d, do
you want create a fuss wid poor nigger dis
mornin'?"

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

[The subscriber to the following communication is
particularly earnest to have it inserted—we believe him
mistaken, if, as he seems to insinuate, he thinks that
the fires originated from the burning of the hay by or-
der of the State's Agent. Who was his amanuensis
we know not; he says it was a St. Johns Indian. We
publish it *in rerum et literarum*.—*Ban. Register.*]

Now me speak in paper—hay timber all
burnt up—Me seeum Mattinaycook Island all
burnt up—all bare just like my harm no Blan-
ket—what mecum states agent send Captin
Chase to burnum hay when every thing so dry
—Indian two township all burn up before rane
come—Indian lossam all timber and hay—sarin
me now walk general court next winter then
me speakum Governor Parris—me hearum he
givum to the agent to burnum all hay—spos
Governor Parris speak he no say so—then me
speak states agent pay indian all hay and tim-
ber he burn—spos he say so—then Governor
Parris he pay sartin—When indian havum all
timber and hay noboddy burnum hay—now
state gittum all indian land but two township
then he settum fire to drive all indian off—now
me havum no more timber—by by me be naked
just like snake—all indians speak so
JOHN NEPTUNE.

GENERAL JARVIS.—The letters from Mr. Mil-
ler, which we have published, contain repeated
notices of General Jarvis, the first American
who volunteered his services in the cause of
Greece. We have learned from another quar-
ter, something of the services of Mr. Jarvis in
Greece. He is son to Mr. Benjamin Jarvis, a
native of New-York, formerly resident in Bos-
ton, and now resident at Altona. He sailed from
Marseilles for Hydra in March, 1822, and in
April entered as a volunteer on board the Hy-
driot fleet, where he served two years, being
employed however, occasionally on shore. He
was afterwards employed in Western Greece,
where he became acquainted with Lord Byron.
He was near him at his death, and appears to
have enjoyed some good portion of his regard.
He acted as Adjutant-General of his Lordship's
Brigade, and after his death, and the departure
of Count Gamba, was appointed to the command
of the brigade under Prince Mavrocordatos.
With the Engineer Cocking he had the superin-
tendence of the fortifications of Missolonghi
and Anatolico. In February, he was at Napoli
di Romania, whither he had accompanied Prince
Mavrocordatos, as mentioned in Mr. Miller's let-
ter.

"PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT." It comes out, on
the trial of Lieut. Hunter of the Navy, that
one act, on which was grounded one of the
specifications of mal-conduct with which he was
charged, was done in pursuance of the "orders
of Mrs. Stewart." The Salem Gazette of the
26th ult., in noticing this, says that, "although
Congress refused to create Admirals, it would
seem we have the rank of Admirals, in our
Navy."

It is worth while to inquire how far the au-
thority of a Lady, on board of ship goes, in
commanding the officers and men. Lieut. Hun-
ter, by obeying her Ladyship's command, and
setting it up as a defence, virtually acknowledg-
es her as his superior officer! We should like
marvellously to see this Amazonian smasher strid-
ing the quarter deck of a "first rater," and
giving orders to the hands aloft, to rig certain
unmentionable "splices," or "blocks," or, if it
was our watch on deck, we would choose to see
her go aloft herself, in a decent bit of a gale.
Albany Microscope.

A wild man has lately been found in the
woods of Bohemia, where he must have been
from his infancy. He cannot articulate a word,
but bellows and howls much like a dog. He
was taken, but no efforts to civilize him have
yet been found of any avail. He runs on all
fours, and climbs a tree, and springs from branch
to branch with the agility of a monkey. He
has been brought to Prague.

FOR SALE.

CENTRALLY situated in Turner Village, about one
half acre of LAND, lying between the main road
running through said Village and Twenty Mile River—
together with an elegant two-story DWELLING
HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE, and one half of a LARGE
STABLE situated thereon, and a good WELL of
WATER. Said land is a rare chance for any Me-
chanic, being the centre of the town, and situated
near three Stores, Saw-mill, Grist-mill, Carding-ma-
chine, Oil-mill, Pulling-mill, &c. It also affords a good
stand for a Trader or an Innholder. Purchasers would
do well to call and see for themselves; and as the
subscriber is about closing his business to remove
from town, they may depend upon very fair terms
and pay made easy. Those who calculate to pur-
chase, are wished to call before the first of October,
as the property if not sold before that time, will be
disposed of in a different manner.
ISAAC BONNEY, 2d.
Turner Village, August 3, 1825. tf 58

MACHINE CARDS.

HORACE SEEVER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings,
Portland, has just received a consignment of
Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace
Smith, Leicester, which will be warranted to give
satisfaction.
Orders for any quantity executed at short no-
tice.
Portland, Feb. 15. tf 34

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Turner, within
and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day
of September, in the year of our Lord eighteen
hundred and twenty-five—

THOMAS MERRILL, of Turner, Esquire, named
Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be
the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL
BRIDGLIAN, Jr. late of Hebron, in said County,
Yeoman, deceased, having presented the same for
probate—

ORDERED.—That the said THOMAS MERRILL give
notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of
this Order to be published three weeks successively in
the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate
Office in Paris, in said County, on the second Tues-
day of October next, at ten of the clock in the fore-
noon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said
instrument should not be proved, approved, and al-
lowed, as the last Will and Testament of said de-
ceased.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Livermore, within
and for the County of Oxford, on the fifteenth day
of September, in the year of our Lord eight-
teen hundred and twenty-five—

SALLY THOMAS, of Hartford, named Executrix
in a certain instrument purporting to be the last
Will and Testament of NATHANIEL THOMAS,
late of Hartford, in said County, Gentleman, de-
ceased, having presented the same for probate—

ORDERED.—That the said SALLY THOMAS give no-
tice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of
this Order to be published three weeks successively in
the *Oxford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may
appear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate
Office in Paris, in said County, on the second Tues-
day of October next, at ten of the clock in the fore-
noon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said
instrument should not be proved, approved, and al-
lowed, as the last Will and Testament of said de-
ceased.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Rumford, within
and for the County of Oxford, on the thirteenth day
of September, in the year of our Lord eight-
teen hundred and twenty-five—

ON the petition of JASON SHERMAN, Adminis-
trator of the estate of JOSIAH BACHEL-
DER, late of Fryeburg, in said County, Esquire, de-
ceased, representing that the personal estate of
said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just
debts, which he owed at the time of his death by the
sum of one thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dol-
lars and twenty-three cents, and praying for a license
to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said
deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said
debts and incidental charges—

ORDERED.—That the petitioner give notice thereof
to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons inter-
ested in said estate, by causing a copy of this Order
to be published in the *Oxford Observer*, printed in Pa-
ris, in said County, three weeks successively, that
they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at the
Probate Office in Paris, on the second Tuesday of Oc-
tober next, at ten o'clock, A. M. and shew cause, if
any they have, why the prayer of said petition should
not be granted.
BENJA. CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within
and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day
of September, in the year of our Lord eight-
teen hundred and twenty-five—

HENRY WHITE, Administrator on the estate of
JOSEPH K. WHITE, late of Dixfield, Esq.
deceased, having presented his third account of ad-
ministration of the estate of said deceased—

ORDERED.—That the said Administrator give notice
to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this Or-
der to be published three weeks successively in the
Oxford Observer, printed at Paris, that they may ap-
pear at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Of-
fice in Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday
of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon,
and shew cause, if any they have, why the same
should not be allowed.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy, Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

To the Honorable Judge of Probate for the Coun-
ty of Oxford.

ABRAHAM HOWLAND and LYDIA HOWLAND,
his wife, (and heirs of JACOB KIDDER, late of
Dixfield, deceased,) of Mexico, in said County, re-
spectfully represent that he is seized as an heir with
others, to them unknown, in the real estate whereof
JACOB KIDDER, late of Dixfield, in said County,
Yeoman, died seized and possessed; that his portion
of the same is in Common, which he is desirous of
holding and possessing in severalty. He therefore
prays, that your Honor would grant a warrant to sub-
poena persons, authorizing them to make a division of
said estate, and set off to each heir his proportion in
the same.

Dated this fourteenth day of September, in the year
of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty-five.
ABRAHAM HOWLAND,
LYDIA HOWLAND.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within
and for the County of Oxford, on the fourteenth day of Septem-
ber, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twen-
ty-five—

Upon the foregoing petition, ORDERED.—That
the petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by
causing a copy of said petition with this order thereon
to be published three weeks successively in the *Ox-
ford Observer*, printed at Paris, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at the Probate Office
in Paris, on the second Tuesday of October next, and
shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the
petitioner should not be granted.
BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge.
A true Copy of the Petition and Order thereon.
Attest, THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

THE OBSERVER.

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ASA BARTON,

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but at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted, and on
the usual terms.

All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be
post paid. tf 40

OXFORD OBSERVER.

"LOVE ALL, DO WRONG TO NONE, BE CHECK'D FOR SILENCE BUT NEVER TAX'D FOR SPEECH.".....SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME II.]

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1825.

[NUMBER 67.]

Mr. Noah's Oration.

The following is the Oration delivered by M. M. NOAH, "Governor and Judge of Israel," at Buffalo, on the occasion of the foundation of the City of ARARAT and the re-organization of the Jewish government:

Brothers, Countrymen and Friends,

Having made known by proclamation the re-establishment of the Hebrew government, having laid the foundation of a city of refuge, an asylum for the oppressed in this free and happy republic, I avail myself of that portion of my fellow-citizens here assembled, together with this concourse of my fellow-citizens, to unfold the principles, explain the views and detail the objects contemplated in the great work of regeneration and independence to which it has pleased the Almighty to direct my attention. Truth and justice demand that I should candidly state the motives which have induced me to aim at higher objects than mere colonization. The world has a right to know what inducements have led to this declaration of independence, and what measures are contemplated to carry the design into successful execution. The peace of mankind—the security of persons and property—the changes incidental to the revival of the Jewish government—the progress and effect of emigration, and all those vicissitudes arising from change of climate—new laws and new society, admonish me to be explicit in my declarations and candid in my statements. I shall not deceive the expectations of the world.

Two thousand years have nearly elapsed since the dissolution of the Jewish government, and no period has presented itself more auspiciously than the present for its re-organization. Peace exists among civilized powers, the march of learning and science has been rapid and successful, and mankind are at this day better qualified to estimate the blessings of toleration and liberal views, and better disposed and capacitated to encourage and enforce them, than at any former time. Religion generally, though divided and subdivided into various sects, assumes a milder aspect and feelings, and universal love and charity have superseded the darkness and bigotry of former ages. The nations of the old and new world, including the children of Africa, have had their rights acknowledged, and their governments re-organized. The oldest of nations, powerful in numbers and great in resources, remains isolated, without a home, a country, or a government.

The Jews have been destined by Providence to remain a distinct people. Though scattered over the face of the globe they still retain their homogeneity of character—the peculiarity of their tenets, the identity of their faith. In their prosperity and adversity they have uniformly been the chosen people—proud of their God, proud of their distinction, and even proud of their sufferings. Bending before the tribunals of power, yielding to persecution and torture, tranquil in misfortune, and resigned to fate, they patiently endured, not meekly surrendered, they bravely defended their rights and the rights of their country, and have never despaired of divine protection or given up hopes of human justice.

Looking forward to a period of regeneration and to the fulfilment of the prophecies, the Jews have preserved within themselves the elements of government, in having carefully preserved the Oracles of God assigned their safe keeping, and the time has arrived when their rights as a nation can be recognized, when, in the enjoyment of independence, the rights of learning and civilization, and the obligation of industry and morality, they can cultivate a friendly and affectionate understanding with the whole family of mankind and have no longer enemies on earth.

In calling the Jews together under the protection of the American Constitution and laws, and governed by our happy and salutary institutions, it is proper for me to state that this asylum is temporary and provisional. The Jews never should and never will relinquish the just hope of regaining possession of their ancient heritage, and events in the neighborhood of Palestine indicate an extraordinary change of affairs. The Greeks are almost independent of the Ottoman Porte. The Turkish sceptre becomes weaker daily. Russia will march upon Constantinople. The Egyptians are cultivating the useful arts, and are encouraging commerce and agriculture. The Turks, driven beyond the Bosphorus, may leave the land of Canaan free for the occupancy of its rightful owners, and the wealth and enterprise of the Jews may make it desirable for them to reclaim their former possession by aid with the consent of the Christian powers, who more enlightened, and consequently more tolerant, may be duly impressed with a sense of justice due to an injured and oppressed people.

Called together to the Holy Land by the slow but unerring finger of Providence, the Jews coming from every quarter of the Globe would bring with them the language, habits and prejudices of each country. Assimilating only in religious doctrines, and divided on temporal affairs, they would present insurmountable difficulties in organizing under any form of government, and the diversity of opinions and views would create factions as dangerous and difficult to allay as those fatal ones which existed in the time of the first and second Temples. It is in this country that the government of the Jews must be organized. Here, under the influence of perfect freedom, they may study laws—cultivate their minds, acquire liberal principles as to men and measures, and qualify themselves to direct the energies of a just and honorable government in the land of the Patriarchs.

Conforming therefore to the constitution and laws of the United States, there is no difficulty in organizing and concentrating the Jewish nation. Originally we were a race of shepherds; each man governed his own family, and to the enjoyment of domestic happiness they added the blessings of a pure religion. Israel accumulating in strength was led to Egypt, delivered from bondage and conducted to the promised land, by the illustrious legislator of the Jews and the great benefactor of mankind. The moral, political and ecclesiastical code of laws which the Almighty through Moses presented to the children of Israel, forms, even at this day, the basis of every civil and religious institution. The victorious Joshua settled the Israelites in the land of Canaan, and divided it according to tribes. After a short interregnum on his death, the government of the Judges commenced, which existed 300 years until it was merged in the kingdom which commenced with Saul and terminated after a brilliant epoch in the captivity. The government of the High Priests succeeded and continued 428 years, followed by the Maccabean Kings of Judah, and the nation became finally dispersed under Herod the Idumean.

In selecting from the primitive, the judicial, the regal and sacerdotal governments, a form best adapted to the times, and also to the condition of the Jew-

ish people, I have deemed it expedient to re-organize the nation under the direction of the Judges.

The authority of the Judges extended to all religious, military and civil concerns—they were absolute and independent like the Kings of Israel and Judah without the ensigns of Sovereignty. The Judges were immediately from the people, mingling in their deliberations, directing their energies, commanding their armies, and executing their Laws. The office, which was not hereditary, conforms in some respect to that of Chief Magistrate, and is in accordance with the genius and disposition of the people of this country.

It is difficult at this period to decide with certainty on the manner and forms adopted in choosing the Judges of Israel. Most of the distinguished men who had filled that station were "raised up" by divine influence. Their skill in war and wisdom in peace, their valor and experience, their capacity to govern and incidental and necessary qualifications calculated to excite public confidence were passports to office.

Dispersed as the nation now is, and no possibility of concentrating the general voice, there can be no just power to grant—no right to withhold—the office must be assumed by divine permission, and the power exercised by general consent and approbation. He who assumes this power, who takes the lead in the great work of regeneration and judges righteously, will always be sustained by public opinion. By this test I wish to be judged.

Born in a free country, and educated with liberal principles, familiar with all the duties of government, having enjoyed the confidence of my fellow-citizens in various public trusts—ardently attached to the principles of our holy faith, and having devoted years of labor and study to ameliorate the condition of the Jews, with an unsullied conscience and a firm reliance on the Almighty God, I offer myself as an humble instrument of his divine will and solicit the confidence and protection of our beloved brethren throughout the world. If there be any person possessing greater fastidiously the Jews to their rights as a sovereign and independent people, to such will I cheerfully surrender the trust.

I cannot be insensible to the many difficulties which may present themselves in the successful progress of the great work of regeneration. The attempt may be pronounced visionary and impracticable—the reluctance of some to countenance the effort—the timidity of others, and the apprehensions of all may be arrayed against an enterprise extraordinary and interlarded, but always feasible. I indulge in no chimerical views. I know this country, its soil, climate and resources, and confidently embark in the undertaking. Firm of purpose, when the object is public good, I allow no difficulties to check my progress. Urged to its consideration by strong and irresistible impulse, the project has always presented itself to me in the most cheering light, in the most alluring colors; and if the attempt shall result in ameliorating the condition of the Jews, and shall create a generous and liberal feeling towards them and open to them the avenues of science, learning, fame, honor and happiness, who shall say that I have failed? I ask the trial—and will abide the result.

The Hebrew nation, with its sublime Theocracy, its moral laws, its warlike character and powerful government, originated in a family of shepherds. From an ancestry not more illustrious, arose the heroes and sages of Greece, and to the neglected children of the forest was Rome, once mistress of the world, indebted for existence. From origins the most humble, and from projects the most doubtful, the world has been indebted for signal benefits and blessings. A few pilgrims, driven to our continent by European persecution, have laid the foundations of a splendid empire. We have less difficulties to encounter, because we are surrounded by civilization; and a few Jews in this happy land admonished by the past, and animated by anticipations of the future, may increase rapidly and prosperously, and under good government and wholesome laws, may fall back in time towards the Pacific Ocean and possess a country the most fertile as it is capacious and valuable. We have long been captives in a land of strangers: we have long submitted patiently to oppression: we have long anxiously expected a temporal deliverance; but throughout the most terrible periods of calamity, we have done nothing for ourselves. The Almighty, who has covered us with the shield of his paternal love, has given us moral agents, by which, with his divine aid, we are to affect our own deliverance. We have senses, judgment, powers of self government, energy, capacity, and wealth. If, with all these great requisites we still "hang our harps upon the willow," we still cover ourselves with sackcloth and ashes, and do not make one effort for independence, how can we reasonably continue to supplicate God for our restoration, who made man in his own image, and proclaimed him free? Why should the parent of nations, the oldest of people, the founders of religion, wander among the governments of the earth, intreating succor and protection, when we are capable of protecting ourselves?

The time has emphatically arrived to do something calculated to benefit our own condition, and excite the admiration of the world, and we must commence the work in a country free from ignoble prejudices and legal disqualifications—a country, in which liberty can be insured to the Jews without the loss of one drop of blood.

The present condition of our people throughout the world is not without interest and instruction. The rightful possessors of Palestine are slaves in their own territory, and the pious attachment of the resident Jews of the Holy Land, gives them the highest claims on our charity and protection. There are several hundred families in Jerusalem, Hebron and Tiberias, three of the most ancient congregations in the world, and the number in the Holy Land may be computed at 100,000. Those on the borders of the Mediterranean are engaged in trade and manufactures: those in the interior, and particularly in Jerusalem, are poor and dreadfully oppressed. They are great sentinels and guardians of the law and religion, and amidst the severest privations and the most intense sufferings, they have for centuries kept their eye upon the ruined site of the temple and said, "the time will come—the day will be accomplished." The Samaritan Jews, which formerly were numerous and scattered over Egypt, Damascus, Acalon and Casarea, are now reduced to a few hundred poor inoffensive persons, principally residents of Jaffa and Naplouse. As there is no essential difference between their doctrines and the rest of our brethren, the distinction between them should cease. The Caraites Jews, who are numerous, are principally residents of the Crimea and the Ukraine, and are a respectable body of men. They reject the Talmud and Rabbinical doctrines, adhering closely to the precepts of our divine law. On the borders of Cochin China, we have a large colony

of white and black Jews. Their numbers are computed at 10,000. The white Jews reside on the sea coast, and the blacks in the interior. The blacks, who call themselves *Bent Israel*, must have existed at the time of the first temple. The researches in the immense colonies of Jews, which emigrated at an early period from Egypt. There are on the coast of Malabar and Coromandel, and in the interior of India, a considerable number of wealthy and enterprising Israelites. Measures will be adopted to ascertain their force and condition. Upwards of a million and a half of Jews reside in the dominions of the Ottoman Porte, including the Barbary States. In Constantinople and Salonichi, there cannot be less than one hundred thousand. They suffer much from the oppression of the Turks—are severely taxed, and treated with undisguised severity; but their skill in trade and their general quickness and intelligence as bankers, brokers and merchants, give them entire control of commerce, and the command of important, confidential stations in the empire. The same character and conditions may be likewise attributed to those numerous Jews residing in Egypt and in Persia; they have many wealthy men in Alexandria, Cairo, Ispahan, and the numerous cities beyond the Euphrates.

From countries yet uncivilized, we turn to those, which, still withholding the rights of man from the descendants of the Patriarchs, are nevertheless more mild and tolerant in their measures, more liberal and generous to an afflicted people.

The settlement of the Jews in England was coeval with Julius Caesar; the Irons of the Saxons and Danes have obliterated much of the chronicles and traditions relative to their early existence in that country.—William the Conqueror brought with him a large colony from Normandy, and for a stipulated sum of money conferred upon them certain commercial privileges, and assigned them places to inhabit. It was in the feudal ages that the Jews of Britain were the most enlightened, tolerant and polished. Opulent in circumstances, and enterprising in the development of resources, they gave an early impetus and direction to that trade and commerce, which has since successfully extended itself to every quarter of the globe. During the reign of William Rufus and Henry II. the Jews were favored and protected, though always considered vassals of the crown, to be tolerated or pillaged according to the caprices of government. The cruelties practised towards them during the misguided periods of the crusade, caused many of the most respectable to abandon the country. Several families, however, returned under an invitation from King John, to be again pillaged, proscribed and murdered, and for five hundred years their condition underwent no material change. Occasionally protected but too frequently oppressed, deprived of the natural rights of subjects and citizens, it was not surprising if the Jews in England during those periods, acquired wealth without consideration, and power without respect. During the reign of George II. a bill was introduced in Parliament for the naturalization of the Jews. It was supported by the ministry, though opposed with warmth by the people, and produced great excitement in the public mind. It nevertheless became a law; but such was the strenuous opposition manifested on the occasion, that it was considered prudent to repeal it at the ensuing session. The same legal disqualifications still exist in Great Britain; but it is gratifying to know, that the government affords to the Jews certain rights, immunities and protection, and our people in that country in addition to wealth and influence, are rapidly advancing in the career of learning and civilization, of charity and liberal feelings.

The miseries inflicted upon our nation in England, during the Crusade, extended their unhappy consequences to France. The Jews were among the earliest settlers in Gaul, and by their superior talent and advantages, endeavored to encourage and extend civilization among a rude and barbarous people. Their sufferings, banishments and massacres during the reigns of Philip Augustus, Lewis the Ninth, Philip the Fair, Philip the Tall, Charles the Sixth, and several successive kings, fill the sanguinary pages of history, and present a list of enormities that make humanity shudder. In 1566, they were all banished the kingdom, and in the succeeding year, only four families were permitted to return. In the 17th and 18th century, they were gradually permitted to reoccupy their former places of residence, though still exposed to the scorn of the ignorant and the insults of the barbarians, and such feelings were encouraged and perpetuated by an edict of the government compelling them to wear a distinctive dress.

During the French Revolution, the Jews claimed from the constituent Assembly, the rights of citizens; many enlightened statesmen espoused their cause, and the decree of 1790 gave them a legal existence. Among the philanthropists of the age who raised his voice successfully in their behalf, was my venerable and pious friend, the Bishop Gregoire, to whom the Jews owe an incalculable debt of gratitude. The civil revolution in the condition of our brethren in France, gave rise to the moral one, which resulted from the proceedings of the Sanhedrim, convened at Paris, by the decree of 1806, and which presented to the world a galaxy of talent and learning which would do honor to any age or country. The Jews in France are citizens, and the charter granted by the good king, Louis the 18th, confirmed all their rights. They are manufacturers, agriculturists, merchants and bankers, and many of them possess distinguished talents.

The history of our people in Spain is of peculiar interest. Spain was a country dear to the Jews, and after their dispersion, the seat of learning and the birth place of our greatest scholars.

The Jews first appeared in Spain, during the reign of the Emperor Adrian, and in his time were numerous and wealthy, but like our brethren in Britain and France, their lives and property were held by a frail tenure, and the Goths exercised a lucrative oppression over this proscribed and unhappy people.

After the expulsion of the Jews from Syria and Egypt, they joined the Saracens and aided them in the conquest of Spain. Favored by the Caliphs and united by a reciprocal hospitality towards the Christians, the Jews found asylum and protection from the Saracen Monarchs, and the most brilliant epoch in our history from the destruction of the temple, may be traced to this period. In the early ages the Jews were enlightened and learned in the Law, they were the foes of Paganism, the enemies of idolaters; but it was under the Caliphs of Bagdad, and the Saracens of Spain that they cultivated the sciences, and established seminaries of learning, and schools of literature and philosophy.

The revolutions in that country commencing in the eleventh century, eventuated unfortunately for the Jews, and the war declared by Ferdinand against the Saracens was the commencement of their troubles

and calamities. During the eleventh and twelfth centuries many learned Rabbis appeared, which did honor to the age and country.—They were not only deeply versed in cabalistical, allegorical and mystical interpretations of the law, but distinguished mathematicians, astronomers, masters of the dead and living languages, and natural philosophers.—In Toledo and Andalusia they had colleges in the most flourishing condition, and the piety and illustrious talents of Abraham Ben Esdra, Maimonides Kimchi, Jarchi Haleri, Abravanel, and others, attested the brilliancy of that epoch in Jewish history. The fury of the Crusaders was perhaps more severely felt by the Jews in Spain than in any other part of the world, and more of our people abandoned that country than were brought out of the land of Egypt by Moses. Under the enlightened and liberal Moorish Kings, the Jews lived prosperously in Spain, but the destruction of the Moors caused their ruin, and to this day they have been banished the country. Upwards of a million of Jews speak the Spanish language, and will never cease to regret the barbarous edicts which prohibit their residence in that beautiful but neglected part of the globe.

Spain is a miraculous and providential instance of the impolicy and impiety of religious persecutions. She is weaker in resources, in character, in the means of sustaining independence and national rights, in arts and in arms, than when under the dominion of the Caliphs.

Portugal in ancient and modern times was not more liberal, tolerant, and humane towards the Jews than Spain; they banished, tortured, and burnt them, and Portugal from this proscription and cruel system is not more happily conditioned than her neighbor.

The Jews have resided in Rome since they were brought captive to that Capital, by Titus Vespasianus, yet, while subjected to the persecution of the Christian monarchs throughout Europe, it is pleasing to recollect and grateful to acknowledge the kindness and protection afforded them by several of the Roman Pontiffs, particularly Gregory the Great, Alexander 2d, Gregory the 9th, Clement the 5th, Clement 6th, Boniface 9th, Nicholas 2d, Alexander 6th, Paul 3d, &c. men who practised the precepts which they preached. In modern times the Jews have been tranquil residents of that ancient City, yet at this day, they are compelled to wear a distinctive badge, to reside in a separate part of the town, and at periods to attend mass under penalty of a certain sum of money. In most of the cities in Italy, the Jews enjoy protection and privileges; they are a cultivated people, far advanced in science and polite literature, and I have long esteemed them as a learned and distinguished branch of the nation.

Many of the emigrants from Spain and Portugal, took refuge in Holland, which, together with those from Germany, formed a considerable congregation, and in the 17th century they were wealthy and flourishing. The Jews in Amsterdam established colleges and academies, over which some of the greatest men of our nation have presided. It is supposed that there are nearly 100,000 Jews in Holland, mostly residents of Amsterdam. In comparison with the cruelties inflicted upon our nation by other powers on the continent, the Jews in Holland may have been considered happy and protected, yet they were neither free by law, nor by public opinion, and in many instances they were shut out from honorable and lucrative employments.

Notwithstanding these prohibitory decrees and unfortunate internal divisions existing among the nation, Holland has produced many eminent physicians, counsellors and literary men, particularly since the adoption of the constitution by the States in 1796, and the Jews are now held in estimation by the government.

In the Austrian and Russian dominions, in Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Hanseatic towns, and throughout Germany, there must be nearly two millions and a half of Jews. Nearly a million of which were in Poland previous to the partition of 1772. In all those countries their condition has been ameliorated, yet they do not in all enjoy political rights, though their personal deportment acquires consideration and respect, if merited. Of late some strong edicts have been passed relative to the Polish and Russian Jews, and it is to be lamented that they still labor under strong personal and religious prejudices.

It will thus be perceived that with all the toleration of the times, with all the favorable condition of the Jews, they suffer much, and are deprived of many valuable rights.

Our religion embraces all that is pure and upright, all that is just and generous. In temperance, in industry, in patience and in all the duties of husband, father, friend and citizen, the Jews may claim an equal rank with those of any other religious denomination. If there are some who occasionally wander from the paths of rectitude, let it be remembered that they are men, and subject to human frailties. If in the narrow and crooked channels of traffic, in which persecution has driven some of them, they at times have disregarded the high injunctions of purity and good faith, let us call to mind that their virtues have never been accredited, while their faults have been magnified.—Shut out from more noble pursuits, they have been left without that incentive to good actions, that encouragement to upright conduct, that reward of merit which has been amply afforded to others.

Why should Christians persecute Jews? Sprung from a common stock, and connected by human ties which should be binding; if those ties are empty and evanescent, where is the warrant for this intolerance? not in the religion which they profess; that teaches mildness, charity, and good will to all.—I judge religion from its effects, and when I look round and see the Seminaries of learning and institutions of charity; when I see temperance united to industry; virtue and wisdom, benevolence and good faith, existing among Christians, if this be the result of their religion, God forbid that it should be destroyed. Let it flourish. I will sustain that faith in its purity; but let us be equally charitable to all. The Jews and Christians are only known by their hostility towards each other. Their hostility neither religion recognises. We should no more censure the Christians at this day for the cruelties practised towards the Jew in the early ages, than the Jews should now be made answerable for the factious policy of our ancestors 500 generations ago. Times have undergone an important change; we all begin to feel that we are formed of the same materials, subject to the same frailties, destined to the same death, and hoping for the same immortality. Here, then, in this free and happy country, distinctions in religion, are unknown; here we enjoy liberty without licentiousness, and land without oppression.

Among the many advantages which an asylum in this country promises, the pursuits of agriculture are the most prominent, and of all pursuits the most noble.

The Jews were an agricultural people, before they were a nation; the fruitful valleys of Canaan, the plains of Nineveh, Greece, Persia, Egypt, and in modern times, Lithuania, the Ukraine, and Moldavia, exhibit their devotion and attachment to this pursuit. In no country on earth, can they enjoy in this respect equal advantages to those which we hold forth. Land of a fertile quality well wooded and watered, may be purchased on the most reasonable terms; taxes are equalized and moderate; and by a recent act of the Legislature of this State, aliens can hold any quantity upon declaring their intention of becoming citizens. This great privilege which in other countries is denied to the Jews, is here afforded, together with every personal security. The lands they cultivate are their own; no sovereign or feudal lord, or magistrate can wrest their property from them; no titles, no exactions, no prosecutions await them; they will be called upon to contribute that moderate support to government, which is cheerfully yielded by every good citizen. They will be themselves Lords of the Soil, and Sovereigns in their own right, eligible to office and honors, and acquiring that consideration and respect which unavoidably await correct deportment, talents and reputation.

The State of New-York is far advanced in improvements of every kind. There are upwards of six millions of acres of cultivated land, producing grain in abundance and every variety of fruit, and rich grazing meadows. A farm of one hundred acres well cultivated with industry, affords an ample livelihood and corresponding happiness to a family. I again repeat, agriculture is the natural and noble pursuit of man. Between the handles of the plough, in felling the oak of the forest, in the harvest and in the reason of fruits, the farmer is still the same free and happy citizen, and has all the resources of life within himself. His cattle are raised in his pastures, his grain produces him bread, his sheep afford him wool, his trees sugar, his fields flax, he is his own brewer and distiller, his forests afford him fuel, he has all the comforts and frequently luxuries which wealth can give. He sees the sun rise in glory and set in majesty. He who wishes to be truly religious and be surrounded with the admonitions of piety, should be an agriculturalist. To the man of capital the advantages held forth in this State are numerous and acknowledged. To the land proprietor there is plenty and happiness; to the merchant and trader the most profitable facilities, and unceasing encouragement to the manufacturer and mechanic.

The laws and customs in Europe, present many obstacles to the Jews becoming mechanics. To be perfectly independent, they should learn some branch of mechanic art. In this country, our mechanics are numerous, opulent and influential. Masons, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Tailors, Hatters, Shoemakers, Curriers and the more light branches of labor are always amply encouraged, and with the acquirement of a trade, in this country no industrious man can possibly want.

The rising importance and value of our manufactures, should attract the attention of the Jewish capitalists. The Congress of the United States has, by a judicious revision of the Tariff, so regulated the duties on foreign fabrics, as to give permanent encouragement to our own. The market value of articles annually manufactured in this State alone, is computed at several hundred millions of dollars, and the investments are principally in Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Oil Mills, Fulling Mills, Carding Machines, Cotton and Woollen Factories, Iron Foundries, Trip Hammers, Distilleries, Tanneries, Asheries, Breweries, &c. &c.

Grand Island is surrounded by water power, and is admitted to be an eligible spot for the erection of manufactures.

The organization of a system of Finance for the promotion of emigration, affording aid to settlers, erecting and supporting institutions of charity, establishing seminaries of learning, and for all the purposes of an efficient and economical government, is not without some difficulty. Our means are ample but they are diffused, spread over the globe, and not readily concentrated.

Our law prohibited the Kings of Israel from "multiplying to themselves silver and gold."—This prohibition was intended to preserve the people from ruinous and oppressive taxation, and therefore limited the Sovereign to the moderate exigencies of his Court; but it appears from our prophet Samuel, and indeed from the ancient laws of Babylon, as in force among the Greeks and Romans, that the *ius regium* was computed at one tenth. The tithes afforded to the High Priests were of similar value in cattle, first fruits, the harvest even to "Mint, Cummin and Anise." A considerable portion was also secured to the Levites. It is, however, obvious that these exactions were exorbitant, and while they gave splendor to the government, they tended to impoverish the people.

Taxes should be equalized and always levied in correspondence with the wants of the nation. In organizing the Jewish Government, the poorest should be enabled to participate in the great and glorious act; and with this view I have imposed a capitation tax of Three Shukels of silver, which will be equal to one Spanish dollar, to be paid annually, a sum within the means of the poorest, and it paid and collected will be amply sufficient to defray the expenses of the government in its incipient organization. This small tax, however, does not prevent free will offerings in our Synagogues, which the liberal and wealthy may make in the furtherance of the great object in view.

A suitable person will be appointed to direct the finance department, and likewise such other officers as are usually named in well organized governments. The Jewish capital throughout the world may be estimated at a vast amount. Since the termination of the wars on the Continent, a great portion of the capital has returned to the coffers of its proprietors. A few millions of dollars judiciously invested and thrown into the Western Districts of this State, would realize a reasonable profit, and be of immense benefit to this thriving and populous section of our country.

During the European wars, many Jews joined the different armies, and I learn have distinguished themselves in sundry campaigns; several have been honored with important commissions, and given proofs of valor and fidelity.—Such who prefer a military life, and who may at the present period have arms in their hands, may continue in their ranks; their arms must never be turned against the country they serve; but we have lost our ancient military character, and the discipline, courage, and constancy, of those who have in modern times seen service, may be necessary to constitute the material from which future armies may be organized.

Wars are necessary in defence of national rights when unjustly assailed. So God has thought, and fought with us. So man now thinks. We may not have again such generals as Joshua, David and Maccabees, but in blending our people with the great American family, I wish to see them able and willing to sustain its honor with their lives and fortunes.—Time which matures and brings forth many surprising events, may give us a territory beyond the Lakes, great extent and resources, we may occupy a position of importance on the Pacific, and wherever Providence may lead the nation, I wish to have its rights manfully sustained.

I have enjoined a strict neutrality in the existing war between the Greeks and Ottoman Porte. While it would afford me great happiness to aid any oppressed nation in a contest for liberty, we must not jeopardize the safety of millions living under the Mus-

liman Government, and who would be instantly sacrificed by their relentless rulers, upon the least success being afforded to the revolutionists. While prudence, and a due regard to the safety of innocent people, enjoin us not to mingle in this contest, it is due to the cause of freedom, not to throw obstacles in the way of its successful advancement.

The discovery of the lost tribes of Israel, has never ceased to be a subject of deep interest to the Jews. That divine protection which has been bestowed upon the chosen people, from the infancy of nature to the present period, has, without doubt, been equally extended to the missing tribes, and if, as I have reason to believe, our lost brethren were the ancestors of the Indians of the American Continent, the inscrutable decrees of the Almighty, have been fulfilled in spreading unity and omnipotence in every quarter of the globe. Upwards of three thousand years have elapsed, since the nine and a half tribes were carried captive by Palmanazar, King of Assyria. It is supposed they were spread over the various countries of the East, and by international marriages, have lost their identity of character. It is, however, probable that from the previous sufferings of the tribes in Egyptian bondage, that they bent their course in a northwest direction, which brought them within a few leagues of the American Continent, and which they finally reached.

Those who are most conversant with the public and private economy of the Indians, are strongly of opinion that they are the lineal descendants of the Israelites, and my own researches go far to confirm me in the same belief.

The Indians worship one Supreme Being as the fountain of life, and the author of all creation. Like the Israelites of old, they are divided into tribes having their Chief and distinctive symbol to each. Some of their tribes it is said are named after the Cherubim figures that were carried on the four principal Standards of Israel. They consider themselves as the select and beloved people of God, and have all the religious pride which our ancestors are known to have possessed. Their words are sonorous and bold, and their language and dialect are evidently of Hebrew origin. They compute time after the manner of the Israelites, by dividing the year into the four seasons, and their subdivisions are the lunar months, or our new Moons, commencing according to the ecclesiastical year of Moses, the first Moon after the vernal equinox. They have their prophets, High Priests, and their sanctum sanctorum, in which all their consecrated vessels are deposited, and which are only to be approached by their archbishops or High Priests. They have their towns and cities of refuge; they have sacrifices and fastings; they abstain from unclean things; in short, in their marriages, divorces, punishment of adultery—burial of the dead, and mourning, they bear a striking analogy to our people. How came they on this continent, and if indigenous, when did they acquire the principles and essential forms of the Jews? The Indians are not Savages, they are wild and savage in their habits, but possess great vigor of intellect and native talent, they are a brave and eloquent people, with an Asiatic complexion, and Jewish features. Should we be right in our conjecture, what new scenes are opened to the nation—the first of people in the old world, and the rightful inheritors of the new?—Spread from the confines of the northwest coast to Cape Horn, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

If the tribes could be brought together, could be made sensible of their origin, could be civilized, and restored to their long lost brethren, what joy to our people, what glory to our God—how clearly have the prophecies been fulfilled, how certain our dispersion, how miraculous our preservation, how providential our deliverance. It shall be my duty to pursue the subject by every means in my power. I recommend the establishment of emigration societies throughout Europe, in order that proper aid may be afforded to those who may be disposed to visit this country, and also to ascertain the character and occupation of such emigrant, and supply them with passports and information. Passage in all cases should be taken for New-York. It should be distinctly understood by emigrants of limited means, that it will be necessary to have at least, a sufficiency to support their families for six months, as by that time they may be enabled to realize the fruits of enterprise and industry, and a sufficient sum may at that period be paid into the general coffers, to aid them in their purchase of land. No mistaken impression should exist, that the Jews must not labor in this country; we all are compelled to work, but with the same portion of industry, exercised in other parts of the world, we realize a greater portion of happiness, tranquillity, and personal rights. We shall not be prepared to receive emigrants on Grand Island, until the ensuing summer, and this notice is given to prevent an indiscriminate and hasty emigration, which may defeat many good objects.

It is very desirable that education should be more generally diffused among the Jews, it is the staff of their existence—the star of their future happiness. There is no part of our religion which should be altered, nothing should be taken from the law, for if the power of innovation existed, there would be no end to the pruning knife. Our religion demands from us many temporal sacrifices, which should be cheerfully yielded, as a slight acknowledgment for the protecting favors of the Almighty.

Although no law permits polygamy among the Jews, there is no religious statute which prohibits it, and from this omission, an indulgence is claimed in the eastern countries incompatible with morality. Having personally witnessed the observance of this custom among the Jews in Africa, I have deemed it important as one among the first acts of the government, to protest against the practice, and abolish it forever. The duties of Husband and Father can never be safely or honorably fulfilled, when those duties are subject to the caprices which sensuality produce. Neither can a wife thus circumstanced ever receive that consideration, affection, and respect, to which virtuous and good wives are always entitled. Another, and a serious evil is to be apprehended from the prevalence of this custom, in the promiscuous, and probably incestuous marriages, which accidental circumstances may produce among children of one father, and several living mothers. In civilized communities, the laws which are paramount, admit of no such privileges. Our religious divorces are too loosely exercised, and demand the strong arm of authority; marriage is a sacred tie, and such alliances should not be lightly dissolved.

I have made it imperative on parties contracting matrimony, to read, write and comprehend the language of the country, which they respectively inhabit. Early marriages among our people, are enjoined by the strongest principles of religion, and many of these important alliances are formed even in infancy, and before the responsibility of the obligations can be duly estimated. It is thus, that ignorance may become hereditary, and a just policy calls for the adoption of measures, which may secure to children at least that portion of intelligence and education, which the times demand, and future generations will by such means be progressively improved and enlightened.

There are many subjects of great interest, which I reserve for future communications. Thus commences auspiciously, I hope, the attempt to revive the Government of the oldest of nations, and lead them, if not to the promised, still to the happy land.

The effort may be successful, but otherwise can never be injurious. It directs public attention to the claims of an oppressed people—it will admonish Sovereigns to be just and generous to them—it may promote a better state of toleration and religious feelings—it may place our people in the road to honor and fame—it opens to them the avenues of industry and competence; in short, it makes men and citizens of them, gives a name, a rank, an interest and a voice among the nations of the earth—thus, in fact fulfilling the promises made to the descendants of the Patriarchs—that the Lord God, may say to an admiring and astonished world, "Behold my people Israel—here is the nation that I have sworn to protect—I was their Shepherd—their Sun—their Shade—their Light, and their right hand. In the days of prosperity they forgot me not, and in the hour of tribulation they have not forgotten them." "In a little wrath I hid my face from thee, but with everlasting kindness will I have mercy on thee, saith the Lord thy Redeemer." To him who shelters and protects the whole family of mankind, the great omnipotent and omnipresent God, do I commit the destinies of Israel, and pray that he may have you all in his safe and holy keeping.

FOREIGN.

New-York Statesman Office,
SEPTEMBER 28.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship *Leeds*, Capt. Stoddart, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought our regular files of London papers to the 22d, and Liverpool to the 24th of August, inclusive.

A cabinet council had been summoned to meet early in October, to determine on the question whether a dissolution of Parliament shall take place this year. The *New Times* says that it was confidently expected to take place between the 31st of August and 31st of October.

The great subject which interests the public attention at this moment is, the prevailing spirit of discussion on the part of the working classes in almost every branch of trade, regarding the rate of wages, and certain other points of difference, which have thrown the manufacturing classes, both in Great Britain and Ireland, into a somewhat singular and unprecedented state of warfare. A most numerous meeting, of not less than thirty different trades, was, on Wednesday last, convened in the City of Dublin, for the express purpose, as was stated, of disavowing "the dreadful system of outrage and violence that has of late been unfortunately carried on to such an extent in that city."

The English Gas Company has undertaken to light the city of Frankfort with oil gas, for ten years, for 20,000 Florins, annually, which is the same that the lighting of the city has hitherto cost.

It is stated in the Morning Chronicle, on "the most unquestionable authority" that an arrangement has been concluded with Lord Cochrane by the Greek Deputies and Committee, by which a large sum of money is to be immediately placed at the disposal of his Lordship, to be expended by him in whatever way he may think most advisable for the successful prosecution of the war with the Turks. His Lordship had left town for Scotland, whence he would return and immediately proceed to Greece. It is said, that a military force of 3,500 men was to be procured and placed under the command of Sir Robert Wilson, to act in co-operation with his Lordship. His Lordship has left it to the Committee to settle the amount of the recompense to be awarded to him for his services; but he expressly stipulates that the auxiliary expedition shall be placed under his sole control—the trammels in which his Lordship repeatedly found himself while in South America, having tended greatly to impede, and even endanger the success of his naval operations.

The above intelligence had occasioned great excitement in the stock market, and it is stated as certain, that one eminent banking house in the Strand had purchased through their broker, 50,000 pounds of Greek Scrip.

GREECE.—The accounts from Greece are altogether contradictory. Some state that the Greeks of the Morea had been defeated, that the Turks immediately advanced on Missolonghi and Napoli di Romania, and that the inhabitants, to prevent a massacre, hoisted the English flag, on seeing which, the Turks suspended their operations. Others state, that Ibrahim is so situated that he cannot escape, and some say that he has been defeated; so that it is impossible to form any opinion of the state of Greek affairs.

LONDON, Aug. 20.

In a supplementary sheet, the *Journal des Debats* has published the Address of the Provisional Government and Ecclesiastical Chiefs of Greece to the Pope. The object of this address is to solicit his Holiness to point out to the Greeks a Prince of Royal blood, and belonging to the Catholic Church. When the kingdom shall be established, Greece will be ready to adopt such laws as may be judged useful and beneficial, both as to her own internal welfare and the general interests of European politics. The address afterwards beseeches the Pope to espouse the Greek Church, which, since the martyrdom of the Patriarch Gregory, has been in a state of widowhood. The Patriarch since appointed by the Sultan is declared to be intrusive and illegitimate. The address predicts that the union of the Roman and Greek Churches will be followed by the adhesion of the Slavic churches of Bulgaria, Servia, Moldavia, and even of Russia. The document is altogether of a very singular nature, and if authentic, as it purports to be, it may lead to important consequences in the Christian world. It was presented to Prince Berberian, the Papal Chamberlain, on the 24th May, and on the 6th June, an answer was returned to the Greek Commissary, that the Pope had received it the day on which it was delivered to his Minister.

SPAIN.—The Paris papers have brought intelligence from Madrid to the 8th, which positively states that a new French force is going to enter Spain. Its amount is computed at eight thousand men. The British Press of the 22d July says that the correspondence from Madrid represents the affairs of the Peninsula to have arrived at a crisis. Some great political blow, it is expected, will shortly be struck by the apostolic or ultra-party. An attempt it appears will certainly be made to depose Ferdinand VII. A conference lately took place between the King and Don Carlos respecting the plot for elevating the latter to the throne. Ferdinand put into his brother's hands some pieces of money, coined with the likeness of Charles V., and some intercepted letters, which nearly implicated the Infant in a knowledge of the treasonable proceedings carried on by conspirators in his behalf.

Don Carlos, of course, denied that he was aware of the use to which his name was applied; but his explanations were unsatisfactory that the King was resolved to keep his brother near him, and in his power. Great efforts are making for the re-establishment of the Inquisition. Two of the old inquisitors, Echevarria and the celebrated Father Martinez, have had an audience of the King, in which they insisted with much warmth on the necessity of restoring the Holy Office immediately to the plenitude of its authority. Ferdinand assured them that it was a subject he had at heart, but that a measure of so much importance should be maturely considered before it was finally adopted. He had previously received from Reacho, the intendant of police, a strong representation against the re-establishment of that singular tribunal. The military commissions have been superseded and conciliatory nature have been performed by the Government, which, if it had strength, seems well disposed to use the powers it possesses; but the overwhelming influence of a bigoted and cruel priesthood will probably crush all its endeavors to meliorate the condition of the kingdom. The troops who are waiting at Corunna to be embarked on the expedition to the Havana manifest alarming symptoms of mutiny, and commit daily disorders and excesses. One of the officers lately entered the barracks in order to seize one of the rioters, who in self-defense threw a bottle at his head. The officer drew his sword, and struck right and left all those who stood in his way. The consequence was, that they all attacked him, and showered their bottles and other missiles upon him. He was with difficulty rescued from their hands. The poverty of the Spanish treasury has compelled the government to reduce the allowances of its foreign ambassadors. The Duke de Villa Hermosa, who is at Paris, has suffered a reduction of 30,000 francs, which is a matter of indifference to him, on account of his large fortune.

LONDON, Aug. 22.

By the correspondence from Madrid, we learn that the government of King Ferdinand has lately given orders to the prelates of Spain, to issue pastoral letters to the clergy of their respective dioceses, warning them to use their influence to promote peace, union and concord. Among the number of those who have obeyed the royal order, is the Grand Prior of the military order of Alcantara, a prelate of distinguished rank in the Spanish Church. His pastoral letter is of a peculiar and important character. He tells the clergy roundly, that they are themselves the cause of all the disorders that afflict the country. His words are these:—"It is indeed, most extraordinary, that the ministers of the Most High, who in Spain are the only guides of a simple and uneducated people, should instead of leading them by the lights of the Gospel, resplendent with charity, hold out to them the torch of discord." The Ultrar, however, persist in their endeavors to carry their projects into execution. They have so earnestly pressed upon the king, by means of M. Calomarde, their organ in the cabinet, the propriety and necessity of re-establishing the inquisition that the subject has been formally referred to one of the departments of the Council of Castile. This reference is considered by the Apostolic party as the certain prelude of success.

[From the Quotidienne.]

Extract of a letter dated Madrid, Aug. 1.

"The Royalist volunteers of Antequera have been disarmed by a battalion of the troops of the Line, which the Government sent there for that purpose. "Great alarm is felt on account of the dangerous state of Catalonia. In the interior of that province all the inhabitants have taken up arms. The peasants are all provided with muskets and cartridges, and they have made great provision of powder and arms of all kinds. The Catalonians pretend that M. de Zea is the creature of the French Ministry, and they prepare themselves for the contest, believing that a French army will again pass the Pyrenees, to support the intrigues of the enemies of Spain. "The *Indicteur* of Bordeaux says, that intelligence has been brought by a fishing smack, six days from Corunna, that the press continues in the province of Galicia to obtain soldiers for the Havana expeditions. All unmarried men, between 18 and 40 years of age, are taken from their families and business, and forcibly put on board a ship, or in houses of confinement, to await the transports daily expected from Cadix. Other expeditions, it is said, will follow this, so as to carry 20,000 men."

FRANCE.—The French accounts are only one day later than we received by the *Azella*, and furnish nothing of particular interest. The news of the recognition of Haytien Independence had reached Marseilles, and was received with satisfaction. Two vessels which were loading for Martinique had changed their destination, and would proceed to Hayti.

DORSET, Oct. 3.

London papers to August 27th, (three days the latest) were received yesterday by Mr. Topham, brought in the *Jones* from London.

They afford but few articles of interest. No authentic advices from the seat of war had been received since the letters of Gen. Rott, which have already been noticed. These letters established the fact, that a part, if not the whole of the Egyptian army in the Morea, had been repulsed before Napoli; had taken a northern direction, and had occupied Argos. The accounts of later dates are unmodified, but are numerous; most of them announcing not only the entire defeat of Ibrahim, but of his capture by the Greeks; while others are of an opposite cast, one of the most plausible of which is, that the force repulsed before Napoli was a light corps without artillery, sent by Ibrahim from Tripolizza to make a diversion while he was awaiting the arrival of reinforcements from Candia. This, however, was a report of Turkish origin. It appears, however, certain, that the reinforcements alluded to, had landed; and the advance from Napoli to Tripolizza. It is added, that the corps above alluded to, had proceeded from Argos to Corinth, and had destroyed it. These last, we repeat, are more flying reports; but it cannot be long before something to be relied on must be received from this interesting quarter.

The other parts of Europe were quiet, and to all appearance generally prosperous. Some clouds hung over commercial affairs.—*Cent.*

CURACAO PAPERS. Our correspondent in New-York has favored us with a file of the *Curacao Courant*, to the 10th September. It is published in the Dutch and English languages; and contains extracts from the North-American Review, and the papers of the United States. It furnishes very little local news; but gives a decree of the Congress of Colombia, for the appropriation of a Million of Dollars for the advancement of Agriculture in the Republic, to be loaned to the Farmers for 15 years, at the rate of 5 per cent. interest per annum. No one can borrow more than \$8000, nor less than \$1000—and no one indebted to the public treasury can receive any part of the loan.—*lb.*

The Baron DE FRANKENBERG, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires to the United States, is shortly expected at Washington.

THE

PARIS, (MI)

THE WEATHER.

warm. On Thermometer pro extremely dry, age, especially scarce; and the County, wh the drought co most the water many places; th and dysentery.

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SAMUEL SMAL

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THE JEWS AD

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We have n Porter's deter these offers.

The Navy shortly consist five frigates, presume its u considerable, purpose was, lars. The N short time of of Mexico, as England and t

THE OBSERVER.

PARIS, (ME.) THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1825.

THE WEATHER for several days past has been quite warm. On Thursday and Friday of last week, the thermometer probably rose to near 80 degrees. It is extremely dry, and fires are doing considerable damage, especially to woodland, fences, &c. Water is scarce; and there are but few mills in this section of the County, which can be in operation long, should the drought continue. Many wells are dry; and in most the water is very low. Sickness prevails in many places; the most usual complaints are fevers and dysentery.

PROBATE COURT.—By an advertisement published in this day's paper, our readers will perceive that the Term of this Court, which was to be holden on Tuesday last, has been adjourned, in consequence of the indisposition of the Judge.

SAMUEL SMALL, of Portland, is elected Register of Deeds, for Cumberland County, by a majority of twenty-four votes over all the other candidates. The next election will take place in September next; when the people will have an opportunity of making a change, should they wish it.

Hon. MARK HARRIS is chosen County Treasurer for said County.

THE JEWS AGAIN.—A large portion of this day's paper is occupied with the oration of Mr. NOAH, delivered at Buffalo, on the 15th ultimo; and, although quite lengthy, it will well pay the reader for its perusal. It certainly contains more history respecting the "chosen people," than we have found in reading many volumes. The novelty of the plan being altogether new, excites considerable attention; and with what success it may be attended, we cannot even guess. Mr. NOAH is highly deserving the thanks of his Nation at least, for his exertions and zeal in establishing a government among them. He is sneered at by some of his brother Editors, for what they term his assumed authority, and for taking upon himself so many titles. But we refrain from making any observations on him or his undertaking; as we are not enough acquainted with the Jews, to form a correct opinion as to the form of government they should have. "Governor and Judge of Israel" sounds rather lofty; yet it may possess nothing contrary or detrimental to the pure and genuine principles of Republicanism, more than "General Grand King," "Grand High Priest," and many other titles, which give no alarm in our country.

ONE WAY TO SETTLE DIFFICULTIES.—The Editors of a New-Orleans paper state, that, if they are abused by the Editors of that place, instead of introducing the subject into their paper, they shall apply the proper correction to the aggressor out of their office. Whether they mean to give their opponents a decent trimming with a cow skin, or to settle the difficulty with sword or pistol, we are not informed; but think it would comport more with the fashion of the place, to use the dirk.

BELFAST, October 5.
We would caution persons against the setting of fires in the woods at this season. Much damage has been already done to the public and individual property by unseasonable burning of dry wood and brush to clear up the land. It ought to be known that all persons setting fires are liable for the damage done to their neighbor's property thereby. There have been in this and other Counties decisions of Courts fully establishing this law. But many indeed who hazard the property of others this way are beyond the reach of the penalty of the law, as it now stands; being too poor to pay the damages. Would it not be well for the Legislature to make some Statute Regulations concerning the clearing of land by fire; the breach of which should be highly penal, even to imprisonment in Thomaston?—Gaz.

Law of the Road.—A teamster was convicted and fined last week at Taunton, on a complaint for a violation of the law which requires that every person, with any kind of Carriage, wagon, &c. meeting another shall turn to the right, giving to the other one half of the travelled part of the road. The person complained of, kept the road, thinking there was room for a chaise to pass, without injury.—Bos. Pat.

From the National Intelligencer.
We are informed, and have no doubt of the fact, that Commodore DAVID PORTER has lately been invited to enter the service of the Republic of Mexico, as Commander-in-Chief of its naval forces. The Executive of that Republic declared, on the fourth of July last, to recommend to the Council of the Government, to tender this appointment to Commodore Porter; on the 30th of July the proposition was approved by the Council, and the offer has accordingly been made to him. We understand, also, that a similar overture has been made to Commodore P. on the part of the Government of Colombia.

We have not understood what Commodore Porter's determination is in relation to either of these offers.

The Navy of Mexico, we are informed, will shortly consist of one line of battle ship, four or five frigates, and some smaller vessels. We presume its ultimate augmentation will be very considerable, as the last appropriation for the purpose was, we believe, three millions of dollars. The Navy of Colombia will consist, in a short time of a force equal, or superior, to that of Mexico, as there are now building, both in England and the United States, some ships of a

large class, intended for the service of that Republic.

The invitation from Mexico must be very gratifying to Commodore Porter's feelings, as it is the highest compliment, we believe, that has been offered by any government to a foreign officer.

NEW-PHILADELPHIA, (ONTO.) Sept. 13.

MURDER, with intent to rob the Mail.—A lad aged about 18 years, named CONNELL, while engaged in carrying the mail from Freeport to Coshocton, was shot on Friday last, in Oxford township, in this County. It appears, that about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th inst. a person named JOHNSTONE was seen travelling on foot, apparently in company with the mail-carrier, passing the house of Mr. Booth, on the Freeport road. A short time after, Mr. Smeltzer, of Coshocton, also passed the house, travelling in the same direction. About a mile and a half from Mr. Booth's he discovered JOHNSTONE on the road, who cried out, "murder, murder!" and when Mr. S. rode up, he beheld the corpse of the mail-carrier, with his horse, on which were the mail bags, at a short distance. On JOHNSTONE's being interrogated respecting his knowledge of the transaction, he said—that the mail-carrier and himself had been travelling together, when he (JOHNSTONE) stopped at a spring to drink; that the mail-carrier rode on; that he heard the report of a gun, and a shriek, and on going forward saw the mail-carrier lying on the ground, either dead or dying; that a man carrying a rifle came from the side of the road; that he inquired of this man who killed the mail-carrier; that the man looked surly, and using his rifle in a menacing manner, told JOHNSTONE not to accuse him of the murder, or words to that effect, and afterwards stepped off the road into the woods, and has not since been discovered. This is the substance of the story related by JOHNSTONE to Mr. S. and others. The boy was shot in the back with a rifle ball, which entered near the spine, and lodged beneath the skin below the breast. When JOHNSTONE passed Booth's he was observed to carry nothing but a walking stick. His assertions, however, are said to be contradictory, and he is detained until the affair shall be further investigated.

NORFOLK, Sept. 24.

Melancholy Event.—A duel was fought, on Thursday afternoon, by Mr. Charles F. Shoemaker, (of Philadelphia,) and Mr. Thomas S. Wayne, (of Savannah, Geo.) both Midshipmen of the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, which arrived here a few days since from the West India Station. It was, we learn, the result of a difference between them during their late cruise. They met at the site of Fort Nelson, opposite which the ship is moored, and upon the first fire, shocking to say, Mr. Shoemaker received the ball of his antagonist in the right side, a little above the hip bone, which he survived only a few hours, having expired yesterday morning. The remains of Mr. Shoemaker, were landed from the ship yesterday afternoon, and attended to the tomb by many of the Navy Officers on this station, a large detachment of Seamen from the frigate, and were interred in the old church-yard with military honors.—Beacon.

From the Penobscot (Bangor) Gazette.

BEARS.—These troublesome animals are unusually numerous, in this vicinity, the present season. Scarcely a cornfield within ten miles from this has been free from their depredations. They have however, generally, fled at the approach of man; though in a few instances, they have dared to attack him; one of which deserves to be recorded:

A few evenings since, Mr. Adam Iman, of Orono, on his way home from this place, when about seven miles distant, was alarmed by a rustling among the underbrush near the road in which he was travelling. On listening he was convinced that some wild animal had scented the provisions with which his pack was stowed, and was making haste to partake of them. He immediately faced about, dropped on one knee, and presented his fowling piece, well charged with ball and buckshot, determined not to give up the hard-earned fruits of his industry to the free-booter without a struggle to protect them. The animal made his way directly to the road and rapidly advanced upon his wary enemy. Iman knowing from his footsteps that he was near, (though the extreme darkness of the night prevented him from seeing him,) inclined his head as near the ground as possible, in the hope of getting a sight of the foe before he should close with him. In a moment a bear, blacker than the shades that surrounded him, and one of the largest of the species, reared on his hind feet immediately before him, and with open mouth rushed upon his prey. At this critical moment Iman's presence of mind did not forsake him, but deliberately levelling his piece, he shot the sable robber through the heart and laid him dead at his feet. So near was the bear that his hair was burned by the powder of Mr. Iman's gun. His weight was 250 lbs. and his skin measured nearly six feet in length.

The Great Timber Ship, Baron of Renfrew, weighed anchor in the St. Lawrence on the 25th ult. and moved down the river on her voyage to England. She was accompanied by several steam-boats, and having four masts, crowded with sails, made a grand appearance. This ship is 309 feet in length, and her cargo consists of 9515 tons of timber, deals, staves, masts, spars, lath wood, &c.—6000 tons of timber were wrought up in the construction of this immense floating fabric.

Electric Eel.—The Editor of the Hartford Times mentions the arrival in that city of a living Electric Eel, supposed to be the first ever

brought to the United States. It was conveyed thither by Capt. Latimore, from Surinam; is about three feet long, and resembles a Lamprey Eel. It has but one fin which runs nearly the whole length of the body, and serves for a rudder. In order to try the effect of a shock on a fish, one was put into the tub which contained the Eel; on its coming in contact, it was thrown up about two feet, and when it fell was perfectly lifeless. The Editor of the Times, while examining this singular animal, says that he received three or four severe shocks on touching it.

In the asylum for Deaf and Dumb at Hartford, (Conn.) there is a girl by the name of Ellen Brune—who is peculiarly an object of pity. She is deaf, dumb, and blind! She sews and knits; and they are learning her the alphabet, by sticking pins in a cushion to the form of letters, and then passing her finger over them! She will recognize a person by the sense of smelling and feeling! When she sews, she feels with her finger and thumb for the place to put the needle, and her stitches are placed very true and even. She threads her needle with her tongue, putting it into her mouth, with the thread, which she rolls round until threaded. She makes a dreadful unpleasant noise—it is a kind of howl.

A young lady in Connecticut has been killed by lightning, and her breast mangled in a frightful manner, supposed to have been caused by the electric fluid being attracted to a steel busk which she wore in her corsets.

The following is the list of Prizes in the 4th Class of the Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery of above eight dollars, together with the prizes of five dollars, sold at the Oxford Bookstore. The figures drawn were 8-3-1-6; therefore all tickets whose last figure is either of those numbers are prizes.

26-20	1181-50	1856-400	2468-20
618-20	1428-20	1901-3000	2551-100
756-50	1488-100	2148-50	2648-50
761-50	1711-20	2226-20	2723-20
856-50	1736-50	2336-1000	2793-100
978-20	1758-50	2461-20	2818-100
1026-50	1783-50	2463-20	2966-100
1156-20	1803-20		
1471	1473	1476	1478
1481	1483	1486	

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received the favor of 'CRAZY JANE'; it shall appear in our next number.—At the same time we would remark, that if she is crazy, she tells some truths, which those who pretend to have their senses would do well to observe.

The lines of 'THEODOSIA' were not received in season for this week's paper. They will appear in our next.

The favor of 'THADEUS' will receive due attention. The answer of Miss — by 'CORINNA,' has been received; it will appear soon.—In reply to her inquiry respecting the lines on 'Last Friendship,' we would inform her, they are not "forgotten;" but it was our opinion, it would be no advantage to her to publish them, for two reasons; which we will give her if desired.

Died,

In Summer, on Sunday evening last, Mrs. Sarah, aged 20 years, wife of Mr. Timothy Crockett. She has thus early left a kind and indulgent husband to mourn the loss of an affectionate companion; and also one child, by this dispensation of Providence, is deprived of a tender and fond mother.—Sylvia F. aged 6 years, daughter of widow Lydia Stevens.

In New-Gloucester, Maj. Jacob Haskell, aged 82. In Hebron, on the 13th of April last, Mrs. Mary, aged 84 years and 9 months, wife of Mr. Asa Bearce.—Her descendants were 8 children, 65 grand children, and 63 great-grand children. She lived with her husband 55 years.—She was the friend of the distressed, and her heart and hand were ever open to the poor and needy—her friends and acquaintance will long cherish her memory with gratitude. [Cont.]

At New-Haven, on the 24th ult. Hon. Asa Chapman, aged 54, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

In Union, Mrs. Luce, wife of Seth Luce, aged 68. In Wendell, (N. H.) on Saturday 24th ult. Mr. Peter Barton, aged 62. The deceased was formerly from Worcester County, (Mass.) and until lately a resident of Croydon. He was a firm believer in the Universal Benevolence of God, and of the Restoration of the whole human family, and died in the full assurance of a happy immortality.—Newport Spect.

European, India & American GOODS.

GEORGE HILL,

COURT-STREET, PORTLAND,

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

(VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.)

N. B.—Homespun Cloths taken in exchange for Goods. Oct. 13.—67

NOTICE.

THE PROBATE COURT, this day to be holden, stands adjourned to Tuesday the first day of November next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon. All matters and things pending in said Court shall be continued, have day, and be heard on the day last aforesaid. Per order of the Judge.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Register.

Probate Office, Paris, Oct. 11, 1825.

WANTED,

A FEW Live HEDGE HOGS, for which a reasonable price will be given, if delivered at this Office. 4w 67

COBB'S SERMON.

JUST Published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, A SERMON, delivered July 7th, 1825, before the Eastern Association of Universalists, at Wayne. By Rev. SYLVANUS COBB.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MAINE.

Cumberland and Oxford Canal Lottery.

Class No. 5.

SCHEME.

3000 Tickets at \$4 is \$12,000

1 Prize of	\$3000
1 " of	1000
1 " of	400
5 Prizes of 100 is	500
10 " of 50 is	500
12 " of 20 is	240
170 " of 8 is	1360
1000 " of 5 is	5000

1200 Prizes. \$12,000

(Less than two Blanks to a Prize!)

The Prizes and blanks will be determined in ONE DAY, in the same manner as in Class No. 4, and to be drawn in FIVE WEEKS, if the sale of Tickets will justify it. All Prizes subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, and payable in sixty days after the drawing in bank bills, generally current in this State.

Prizes not demanded in one year after the drawing will not be paid. P. VARNUM, J. P. BOYD, Managers.

Portland, Sept. 30th, 1825.

TICKETS and PARTS in the above Lottery, for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, where might have been bought in the last Class some HANDSOME PRIZES.

Price: WHOLE \$4.25—QUARTERS \$1.25. Paris, Oct. 12.

Further Notice

OF THE TYROCINIC ADELPHI.

MEMBERS of the Tyrocinic Adelpi and others, are notified that the Anniversary of the Society which was to be celebrated on the 19th of October, current, is deferred till Wednesday, the 2d day of November next, on account of the failure of the expected Orator. At half past nine o'clock A. M. the Society will move in procession to the Meeting-house, in this vicinity, where an Oration will be pronounced by Brother SIMON PERKINS, A. M. Preceptor of this Academy. Per order, LEANDER S. TRIPP, Secretary. Hebron Academy, 8th Oct. 1825.

Administrators' Sale.

TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE at the dwelling-house of the late STEPHEN ROBINSON, in Paris, by order of the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Thursday the 13th of October next, at nine o'clock, A. M. for the payment of debts, a part of the Personal Estate of said Robinson;

—viz—

3 valuable three year old COLTS—1 yearling do.—1 yoke of OXEN—1 four year old OX—1 three year old STEER—and 4 COWS; (said oxen, Steer, and Cows, are good Beef.)—Also, 4 good COWS—2 HEIFERS—1 yoke of two year old STEERS—2 two year old BULLS—20 SHEEP—5 SWINE—30 bushels of WHEAT—100 do. of CORN—120 do. of OATS—2 new single SLEIGHS—1 old four-wheeled CARRIAGE—a quantity of PLANK for Cart-Felloes—a lot of PLANK and Heading for Barrels—a quantity of BOARDS, PLANK, and JOIST—a lot of WAGON SPOKES—100 bbls. of good OLD CIDER—50 do. of VINEGAR—1 doz. MOROCCO SKINS—2 cwt. NAIL PLATES and RODS—6 bushels of PEAS and BEANS,—a quantity of Sheep's WOOL—and a quantity of CLOVER CHAFF.

CONDITIONS OF SALE:

All purchases of \$10 and under, Cash; all over \$10 and under \$20, in thirty days; all over \$20, on the first day of January next,—with undoubted security on interest.

JEMIMA ROBINSON, LEVI WHITMAN, Administrators. Paris, Sept. 22, 1825. is3w 65

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, at the Court House in Paris, in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the 15th day of October instant, at three of the clock P. M., all the right, title and interest of the subscriber, in and to the real estate of the late JOHN WILLIS, deceased—being seven eighteenth parts of what is set off to be improved by the widow of said deceased, during her life, and subject to that incumbence.

TERMS of sale—Cash, on delivery of the Deed.

LEVI WILLIS. Paris, Oct. 5, 1825. 68

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST in going from NATHANIEL SEGAR's to JAMES LEAH ANDREWS', in Bethel, a *Calfskin* POCKET BOOK—containing Seventy-two Dollars in Bank Bills; and two Notes of Hand, payable to the subscriber. Whoever will return the same, shall receive the above reward. EDMUND SEGAR, 68 Bethel, Oct. 1st, 1825.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment to Enoch LINGG, Esq., on or before the tenth day of October; or their Accounts will be sued without any further notice. ALDEN FULLER. Paris, Oct. 3, 1825. 69

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, October 1st, 1825.

Micah Allen.
Sarah Buck—Robert Bearce, Greenwood.
Jonathan Cummings, 2—
Clerk of the Circuit Court for the County of Oxford.
Hon. Court of Sessions—Next Court of Sessions.
Jacob French.
Rufus K. Goodenow, 4.
Sophia Harris—Joseph Herrick, Jr.
Lemuel Jackson.
Solomon Leonard—Joseph Lindsey—Joseph M. Lyford.
Eliza Morse.
Simcon Norris—Cyrus B. Norris.
Zebulon K. Pratt—Benjamin Pratt.
Nathaniel Russell—Uriah Ripley, Jr.—Eliphas Ring.
Increase Robinson—William Ryerson, 4.
Isaac Sturtevant—William Stearns—Joseph Swift—Sally Starbard.
Jacob Winslow—Esq. Walker.
ASA BARTON, A. P. M.

POETRY.

[The poetical *jeu d'esprit* below is a sample of the liberties which the British wits take with the character of their monarch in the London newspapers. It alludes throughout to George IV.—*Nat. Gaz.*]

EPITAPH ON THE LATE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Translated from the original of *Craze Raltee*, his Majesty's Poet Laureate.

Beneath this marble, mud, or moss,
Whichever his subjects shall determine,
Entombed in eulogies and dross,
The Island King is food for vermin;
Preserved by scribbles, and by salt,
From Lethe, and sepulchral vapors,
His body fills his father's vault,
His character, the daily papers.

Well was he framed for royal seat;
Kind to the meanest of his creatures,
With tender heart, and tender feet,
And open purse, and open features;
The ladies say, who laid him out,
And earned thereby the usual pensions,
They never breathed a shroud about
A corpse of more genteel dimensions.

He warred with half a score of foes,
And shone, by proxy, in the quarrel;
Enjoyed hard fights, and soft repose,
And deathless debt, and deathless laurel;
His enemies were scalped and flayed,
Wherever his soldiers were victorious;
And widows wept, and paupers paid,
To make their Sovereign glorious.

And days were set apart for thanks,
And prayers were said by pious readers,
And laud was lavished on the raucous,
And laud was lavished on their leaders;
Events are writ by History's pen,
And causes are too much to care for;
Fame talks about the where and when
While Folly asks why and wherefore.

In peace he was immensely gay,
And indefatigably busy;
Preparing gewgaws every day,
And shows to make his subjects dizzy;
And bearing the reports of guns,
And singing the reports of gongers;
And making up receipts for buns,
And patterns for the army tailors;

And building carriages and boats,
And streets, and chapels, and pavilions;
And regulating all the coats,
And all the principles of millions;
And drinking bonfires and gin,
And chewing pork and adulation;
And looking backwards upon sin,
And looking forwards to salvation.

The people in his happy reign,
Were blest beyond all other nations,
Unharm'd by foreign axe or chain,
Unhealed by civil innovations;
They served the usual logs and stones,
With all the usual rites and terrors;
And swallowed all their father's bones,*
And followed all their father's errors.

When a fierce mob with clubs and knives,
Declared that nothing should content them,
But that their representatives
Should actually represent them,
He interposed the proper checks,
By sending troops with drums and banners,
Cut short their speeches, and their necks,
And broke their heads, to mend their manners;

And when Dissension lung'd her stain
Upon the light of Hymen's altar,
And destiny made Cupid's chain
As galling as the hangman's halter,
He passed a most domestic life,
By many mistresses befriended;
And did not put away his wife,
For fear the Priests would be offended.†

And thus at last sunk to rest
Amid the blessings of his people;
And sighs were heaved from every breast,
And bells were tolled from every steeple;
And loud was every public throng,
His brilliant character adoring;
And poets raised a mourning song,
And clothiers raised the price of mourning.

His funeral was very grand,
Followed by many robes and maces,
And all the great ones of the land,
Struggling, as heretofore, for places;
And every loyal Minister
Was there with signs of purse-felt sorrow,
Save Pozzy, his Lord Chancellor,
Who promised to attend to-morrow.

Peace to his dust! his fostering care
By grateful hearts shall long be cherished;
And all his subjects shall declare,
They lost a grinder when he perished.‡
They who shall look upon the lead,
In which the people hath shrouded him,
Shall say, when all the world is said,
Perhaps he leaves a worse behind him!

* In the Sandwich Islands no greater mark of respect can be paid to the parent, by the son, than the swallowing of a part of his mortal remains. More civilized nations are content with the prejudices.

† When a native of the Sandwich Islands is weary of his first spouse, he may bring home another, but he may not divorce his originally chosen consort.

‡ When the Sovereign of the Sandwich Islands dies, each of his subjects shows his respect for the deceased Prince, by extracting a valuable tooth from his head.

VARIETY.

FROM THE ROCKINGHAM GAZETTE.

A Leaf from the Journal of Uncle Sam's family. We all remember the time when John Bull took some of Uncle Sam's corn on its way to market, to which the latter retorted, by shutting up his house and barn, and declaring, that if a single kernel might be the means of saving John's life, he should not have it. After a pretty hot quarrel, with the usual proportion of black eyes and bloody noses, they settled the matter by shaking hands and taking a glass together in Nick Frog's kitchen, where neither could tell exactly what he had been fighting about. Since this, Uncle Sam has kept on decent terms with his neighbors, excepting a little parley with one Alexander, who lived to the north of him, who being a strong, blustering fellow, had the impudence to draw a line through Uncle Sam's farm, swearing that all to the north of it was his property, and he should clap any

one in limbo who offered to go within sight of it. Uncle Sam had laid it down as a law in his family that no one should hold the post of Major-domo more than eight years; and unless they took special heed to the old gentleman's humors, they were apt to be shown the door in half the time. When he had settled his difficulties with John Bull, he put one James in the office; a quiet soul, who, excepting that he never could forget a grudge, managed matters well enough. The old lady, who carries Uncle Sam's purse in her own pocket, where he reasonably enough thinks it safer than in his own, was apt to take strange humors into her head; and one day by way of internal improvement, as she called it, began to spend money in making dykes and little turnpikes on some of the tenant's farms, saying that the constitution gave her the power by which she was understood to mean, that it was her own mighty will and pleasure. James said, that she had no right to do it; but it was of little consequence to her what he thought of the business; so, snapping her fingers in his face, to work she went, in spite of many of the tenants, who knew, that the deuce a dyke would the old lady ever make for them; and James who was averse to coming to extremities with the old lady, at length told her that he was altogether of her opinion. He had however, nearly run through his eight years; and Uncle Sam had nothing to do but to look about for somebody to take his place. The old gentleman, who loved method, had pasted up a set of rules in his parlor, providing, that in case he did not pitch on one within a certain time, his wife might. There were several in his eye; one of whom was John the son of one John, who had been Major-domo before, and kept the house in a state of confusion, that came near bringing down the roof on the old gentleman's head. John had been a great aid to him when he wanted to send errands to any of his neighbors, and had, in fact, paraded through almost all the farms for miles round, patching up old grudges, and keeping fair weather. For some time past he had lived on the farm, doing all the old gentleman's writing for him. His enemies said he was apt to get into a passion; and moreover was his own father's son, which no one could well deny. Next came William who had been employed to keep the day-book and ledger, and do all the cyphering of the family; but he had been poorly for some time, and Uncle Sam did not exactly like his recommendations. But he that puzzled the old gentleman most of all, was Andrew, a turbulent being, who loved nothing in life so well as scuffling. Whenever the old gentleman wished to thrash any of his neighbors by proxy, he was sure to call on Andrew; and Andrew was just as sure to beat the breath out of their bodies. He had one rather troublesome habit about him; which was, that after returning from one of his excursions, he seldom failed to give Uncle Sam himself a kick on the shins, or a rap over the knuckles by way of remembrance. One day when John Bull sent a gang to one corner of the farm to steal a bale of cotton, Andrew hid behind the bale till they came up, and drummed upon them so unmercifully, that they were too happy to take to their heels. Long and wearily did Uncle Sam deliberate on this business of choice; but the more he thought, the worse it was; and the old lady, finding that the affairs of the farm would go on rather scurvily, unless she took the business into her own hands, fixed a day when she would give her own opinion in form. The day came; she took her seat in the middle of the parlor, when she took her pen and ink-horn from her pocket, and fell to calculating. Happening to mention the name of John, the tenants set up a sort of growl of approbation; upon which the old lady, who was very tenacious of her dignity, gave the first one she encountered a cuff, and the next a kick, till she cleared the room as effectually as a platoon of bayonets would have done, when she proceeded to declare John duly elected; and there the matter ended.

From the Trenton Emancipator.

The following advertisement is copied from the Pennsylvania Gazette, published in Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1755, and exhibits the state of mail facilities, between the cities of Philadelphia and Boston, 70 years ago.

"GENERAL POST-OFFICE."

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1755. "It having been found very inconvenient to persons concerned in trade, that the mail from Philadelphia to New-England, sets out but once a fortnight during the winter season; this is to give notice, that the New-England mail will henceforth go once a week the year round, whereby correspondence may be carried on, and answers obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which used in the winter to require six weeks."

By command of the D. Post-Master General. WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Comptroller.

Different way of doing the same thing.—"Pray excuse me," said a well-dressed young man to a lady in the second tier of boxes at the Theatre; "I wish to go up stairs and get some refreshment—don't leave your seat." A Sailor seated in the box near his sweetheart, and disposed to do the same thing, rose and said, "Harkee, Moll, I'm going aloft to wet my whistle—don't fall overboard when I'm gone."

[Nat. Adv.]

A Quaker who had the command of a trading vessel, had to encounter an enemy's lugger on his voyage. His principles forbade him to fight direct; he therefore resigned the command to the mate. In the course of the action, however, it did not go to his liking, and he addressed his mate in the following terms: "If thou mindest to beat the enemy, friend, thou shouldst point thy guns a little more abaft."

ANECDOTE OF GEN. LINCOLN.—At Puryburgh, on the Savannah river, a soldier named Fickling, having been detected in frequent attempts to desert, was tried and sentenced to be hanged. Gen. Lincoln ordered the execution. The rope broke; a second was procured, which broke also; the case was reported to the General for directions. "Let him run," said the General; "I thought he looked like a scape gallow."

Thatcher's Military Journal.

A Sailor having purchased some medicine of a celebrated Doctor, demanded the price.—"Why," says the Doctor, "I cannot think of charging you less than seven and sixpence." "Well, I'll tell you what," replies the Sailor, "take off the odd and I will pay you the even." "Well," returned the Doctor, "we won't quarrel about trifles." The Sailor laid down sixpence and was walking off, when the Doctor reminded him of his mistake—"No mistake at all, sir; six is even and seven is odd all the world over, so I wish you a good day."—"Get you gone," said the Doctor, "I have made fourpence out of you yet."

Some tradesmen the other evening, at a club in Westminster, were discussing the political topics of the day, and among other subjects touched upon the conduct of the Holy Alliance. "They are a blessed trio," said one of them, "and I esteem them so highly, that were they to come over here, I would most willingly work for them for nothing."—"Indeed!" said one of the company, "What trade are you, my good friend?"—"A ropemaker," replied the other.

A sailor was passing one of the petit street-auctioneers, a short time since, and stopped a moment to hear what was going on. "Going!" exclaimed the knight of the hammer; "Going! one and sixpence—going! going!" It is yours, sir, handing the book to the sailor. "Mine, sir," exclaimed Jack, with a tone of unaffected surprise. "What is it?" "Pocahontas," replied the auctioneer. "No, d—n me, if you poke it on to us," replied the tar, and walked off.

Domestic Economist.

[We copy the following from the American Farmer, hoping that some of our good friends, who have orchards will follow the directions, as good Cider is the most wholesome beverage we can have. Ed. Oss.]

Directions for Making sweet, clear Cider, that shall retain its fine vinous flavor, and keep good for a long time in casks, like wine.

It is of importance in making cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from must. To make good cider the fruit should be ripe (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumace twenty-four hours, the cider will be richer, softer, and higher colored; if the fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better; as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding of the apples, and pressing out of the juice, is a mere manual labor, performed with very little skill in the operation; but here the great art of making good cider commences; for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of this fluid. The first is the vinous; the second the acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo, to make good cider. It is this operation that separates the juice from the filth, and leaves it a clear, sweet, vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state is the grand secret; this is done by fuming it with sulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all cider makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expense, and but little trouble, and will have the desired effect.

I would recommend that the juice as it comes from the press, be placed in open headed casks or vats: In this situation it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the person attending may with correctness ascertain when this fermentation ceases; this is of great importance and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface and there forming a soft, spungy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and while froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in a fine, genuine, clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clean casks, and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To this, take a strip of canvas or rag, about two inches broad and twelve long, dip this into melted sulphur, and when the pails of worked cider are put into the cask, set this match on fire and hold it in the cask, till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it, that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this fill the cask and bung it up. The cider should be racked off again the latter part of February or first of March; and if not as clear as you wish it, put in isinglass to fine it, and stir it well; then put the cask in a cool place where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner will keep sweet for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America to cultivate the fruit that is natural to the soil of their country, and to make the most of the fruit which the soil produces, especially when its produce is an article of value and of great consumption in the country.

A LOVER OF GOOD CIDER.

Recent Omissions.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

The following letter, so honorable to the head and heart of the writer, as well as complimentary to the people of Nantucket, was transmitted by Gov. Lincoln to the Hon. Mr. Barnard, who accompanied his Excellency from this place to New-Bedford.

New-Bedford, Sept. 14, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I cannot permit your return to the citizens of Nantucket, without bearing with you the renewed expressions of my most grateful sense of obligation to them, for the cordial welcome with which I was received, and the unbounded and untiring hospitality with which myself and my friends with me were entertained during our late visit. This people so renowned for courage, skill and enterprise, in the prosecution of the important and hazardous business in which they are engaged, are no less justly entitled to distinction for unostentatious patriotism, and a practical illustration of the social virtues.

It will be among the most cherished of my recollections, that I have enjoyed the opportunity of being witness to their prosperity, and receiving the testimonials of respectful regard, which through me, they have offered to the office I have the honor to sustain in the service of the people.

With sentiments of entire respect and esteem, Your obt. servant, LEVI LINCOLN, To the Hon. HENRY BARNARD, now at New-Bedford.

Another of our countrymen, a son of New-Hampshire, intends connecting his destiny with the Greeks by espousing their cause in person. He is now in Boston, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for his voyage.

GREAT TROTTING.—On the 10th ult. a young horse, belonging to Archibald Willard, of Worcester, trotted eight miles by measure, in thirty minutes and fifteen seconds, with apparent ease, showing no indications of fatigue when she came in.

The last Annual Obituary of the Russian empire published at St. Petersburg, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, near to Pollost, on the frontiers of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years war; at the battle of Pultova, in 1709, he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93, he married his third wife, with whom he lived 50 years: the two youngest sons of this marriage were 66 and 62, respectively, in the year 1796; the oldest of his other sons, in the same year were 95 and 93 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pollatna, which the Empress Catherine the Second, caused to be built for them, granting at the same time, a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

FOR SALE.

CENTRALLY situated in Turner Village, about one half acre of LAND, lying between the main road running through said Village and Twenty Mile River. Together with an elegant two-story DWELLING HOUSE, WOOD HOUSE and one half of a LARGE STABLE situated thereon, and a good WALK or WATER. Said Stand is a rare chance for any Mechanic, being the centre of the town, and situated near three Stores, Saw-mill, Grist-mill, Carding-machine, Oil-mill, Fulling-mill, &c. It also affords a good stand for a Trader or an Innholder. Purchasers would do well to call and see for themselves; and as the subscriber is about closing his business to remove from town, they may depend upon very fair terms and pay made easy. Those who calculate to purchase, are wished to call before the first of October, as the property if not sold before that time, will be disposed of in a different manner.

ISAAC CONNEY, JR. Turner Village, August 6, 1825. If 33

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against giving any credit or making any contracts with ZEE DEE DELANO, now residing in Peru, in the County of Oxford; as he was, some years since, adjudged by the Hon. Court of Probate, for said County, to be non compos mentis, and put under guardianship for that cause, and remains under guardianship for the same reason to this time. JOHN GIBBS, Guardian. Livermore, Sept. 26, 1825. 65

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers, appointed Commissioners, by the Honorable BENJAMIN CHANDLER, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of EPHRAIM LINDSAY, late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice to all concerned, that we shall attend to the aforesaid service the last Saturdays of October and December next, at the House of Capt. PETER FARNSWORTHY, in Fryeburg, from ten o'clock A. M. to six o'clock P. M. on said days. BEN. FESSENDEN, Jr. } Commissioners. THOMAS DAY, } Fryeburg, Sept. 20, 1825. 67

MACHINE CARDS.

HORACE SEAVER, No. 2, Mitchell's Buildings, Portland, has just received a consignment of Machine Cards, from the Manufactory of Horace Smith, Leicester, which will be warranted to give satisfaction. Orders for any quantity executed at short notice. Portland, Feb. 15. If 31

THE OBSERVER.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING BY ASA BARTON, For the Proprietors, at two dollars per annum, payable semi-annually. No paper discontinued, until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher. ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted, and on the usual terms. All letters, addressed to the publisher, must be post paid. 48

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